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A
CONSPICUOUS
OF
PRESCRIPTIONS

IN
MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY.
CONTAINING
UPWARDS OF A THOUSAND MODERN FORMULÆ,
INCLUDING THE
NEW FRENCH MEDICINES,
AND ARRANGED TABLES OF DOSES.

SELECTED FROM THE
HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL AUTHORITIES,
INTENDED AS A REMEMBRANCER
FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Second Edition Enlarged and Improved.

LONDON:

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CONSPECTUS.

NEW MEDICINES.

IN consequence of the recently discovered chemical principles of vegetables coming into great repute as medicines, I have thought it best to place them, with a few other new medicines, first in this work ; and as the rest of the subjects, though arranged in alphabetical order, are not very closely connected, this can be done without any inconvenience. I have also followed the alphabetical order in arranging the new medicines themselves. My chief authority is the "FORMULAIRE" of M. Magendie, the last Paris edition of which I have used. But the additions are also considerable, from recently published cases and experiments in Germany, Italy, and America, as well as in Britain. I have not given the methods of preparing the medicines in the Laboratory, as this would have been inconsistent with the plan of this Work ; but I have introduced these at full length in my "NEW SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHARMACOPŒIAS," with English translations of the principal Formulæ inserted below in Latin.

ABSINTHIN.

A new resin discovered in wormwood, (*Artemisia Absinthium*) by Kunsmuller. It is intensely bitter, but its medical properties have still to be investigated.

ACONITINE.

A new alkali, discovered in Aconite by M. Brandes, and containing the narcotic principle of the Aconite.

AMIDINE.

A new chemical substance procured from starch, and intermediate between common starch and gum.

ÆSCULINE.

An alkali, discovered by M. Curzoneri in the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, and supposed to be febrifuge.

ATROPINE.

An alkali discovered by Brandes in the atropa belladonna, or deadly night-shade, and retaining its narcotic properties. Atropine is white, and forms salts with the acids. It has not yet been used medicinally, but may be useful, I think, in ointments and lotions, for tic douloureux, &c.

AURI MURIAS.

The muriate of gold has lately been given for chronic siphilitic affections, scirrhus, struma, &c. with considerable effect, in doses of one sixteenth of a grain, to one-eighth of a grain, or gr. ss. Other preparations of gold are also coming into use.

PULVIS AURI MURIAS.

℞. Auri muriatis et sodæ crystalizatæ gr. j.

Pulveris lycopodii gr. ij.

Misce et divide in partes quinque vel decem.

Pars una fricanda super linguam.

In obstinate Siphilis, Struma, &c.

CHRESTIEN.

PILULÆ AURI OXIDI.

℞. Auri oxidi per potassam gr. vj.

Extracti corticis et radicis mezerei ʒij.

Misce accuratissime et divide in pilulas 60—una ad octo per diem pro dose.

In Siphilis.

CHRESTIEN.

UNGUENTUM AURI.

℞. Auri dividendi per hydrargyrum gr. j.

Adipis suillæ ʒss.

Misce. Abradatur epidermis ad pollicem super cervicem et applicetur portio minima unguenti mane et vespere.

In Siphilis.

NIEL.

BRUCINE.

An alkali extracted from the bark of the Brucea antidysenterica, or false Angustura, and found also in nux vomica. It is intensely bitter, but slightly soluble in water,

and on cooling takes the consistency of wax. It forms neutral salts with the acids, such as sulphates, muriates, and phosphates. It is a narcotic, but about six times weaker than strychnine. The dose is from one to three grains.

PILULÆ BRUCINÆ.

℞. Brucinæ gr. xij.

Conservæ rosarum ʒss.

Misce et fiant pilulæ No. xxiv, duæ vel sex pro dose.

In Paralysis.

DAUBUISSON.

TINCTURÆ BRUCINÆ.

℞. Brucinæ gr. xvij.

Alcoholis (36°) ʒj.

Fiat tinctura, cujus sumantur guttæ sex vel triginta pro dose.

In muscular Debility.

MAGENDIE.

MISTURA BRUCINÆ.

℞. Brucinæ gr. vj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒij.

Sacchari albi ʒij.

Fiat mistura, cochlear medium pro dose mane nocteque.

Stimulant in Paralysis.

DIEFFENBACK.

CANTHARIDIN.

The active principle of cantharides, discovered by M. Robiquet. A very small particle of it dissolved in sweet oil will produce vesications in a few hours.

CAPSICINE,

A new chemical principle discovered in cayenne pepper, not yet investigated in its actions on the system.

CATHARTINE,

An alkaline substance found by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle, in the pods and leaves of scum. It is solid, yellowish brown, of a peculiar odour, and nauseously bitter. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and æther. Not yet used medicinally.

CERASINE,

A new chemical principle found in the cherry-tree gum. It is insoluble in water.

CINCHONINE,

An alkali discovered by Dr. A. Duncan, jun. and found most abundantly in the grey Peruvian bark, or *Cinchona Condaminea*, though it is found in both the red and yellow bark. It is white, semi-transparent, and crystallizes in needles. Dissolved in water it has little taste, but is a strong bitter dissolved in alcohol or acids, though less so than quinine, and it is also less powerful. It forms neutral salts with the acids.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ.

℞. Syrupi simplicis lbj.

Sulphatis cinchoninæ gr. xlviij.

Fiat syrupus: cochleare unum vel duo pro dose.

In Scrofula.

MAGENDIE.

VINUM CINCHONINÆ.

℞. Vini Maderæ Oiss.

Sulphatis cinchoninæ gr. xvij.

Fiat solutio—uncia quatuor pro dose.

In Intermittents.

MAGENDIE.

CINCHONINÆ TINCTURA.

℞. Sulphatis cinchoninæ gr. ix.

Alcoholis (sp. grav. .847.) ʒj.

Fiat tinctura—drachmæ duæ vel sex pro dose.

In Intermittents.

MAGENDIE.

CROTON TIGLIUM.

The oil from the seeds of this plant is not so much a new medicine as an old one, again brought into fashion as a powerful purgative. In some cases, a drop applied to the tongue has produced many loose watery stools, and one or two drops has sometimes brought on an alarming hypercatharsis. The late Mr. Pope, of Oxford-street, found that the acrid principle resides in the cortical part of the seeds, which he removed before expressing the oil. In this way he rendered it quite mild. It may be had of his successor, Mr. Nocks. Dr. Nimmo, of Glasgow, makes a solution of the oil in alcohol, and exhibits it in the following form:—

HAUSTUS OLEI CROTONIS.

℞. Alcoholis crotonis ʒss.

Syrupi simplicis.

Mucilaginis gum. acaciæ āā ʒij.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒss.

Misce fiat haustus cum lacte sumendus.

In Delirium Tremens, Corpulence, &c.

NIMMO.

PILULÆ OLEI CROTONIS.

℞. Olei crotonis ℥vj.

Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ No. xij. una vel tres pro dose.

The pill is not a good form of the medicine, as it is too apt to concentrate in one place in the stomach.

MISTURA OLEI CROTONIS.

℞. Olei crotonis ℥ij.

Mucilaginis tragacanthæ ʒj.

Sacchari albi q. s.

Tere in mortario, et fiat mistura.

In Constipation.

SMITH.

VEL.

℞. Solutionis alcoholicæ olei crotonis ʒss.

Syrupi simplicis.

Mucilaginis gum. acaciæ, āā ʒiij.

Misce.

CONWELL.

SAPO CROTONIS OLEI.

℞. Olei crotonis partes duæ.

Lixivii saponarii pars una.

Contere ut fiat sapo—gr. ij. ad gr. iij. pro dose.

M. BALLY.

Croton oil is also used as an external application in rheumatism; and, according to Conwell, a few drops rubbed upon the umbilicus will prove purgative.

CYTISINE,

An alkali found in the seeds of the cytissus laburnum, or pea-tree of our shrubberies, and supposed also to exist in Arnica Montana. It is bitter, and possesses emetic properties, but has not yet been used medicinally.

DATURINE,

A new principle found by Brandes, in the Datura Stramonium, and possessing its active properties; but our knowledge of it is still imperfect.

DELPHININE,

A new principle found by MM. Feneulle and Lassaigue, in Delphinium Staphisagria, or Stavesacre. It is white, inodorous, very bitter and acrid. Six grains proved fatal to a dog, according to Orfila; but little more is known of it.

DIGITALINE,

An alkaline substance found by M. Le Rayet, in the leaves of the Digitalis Purpurea. It is inodorous, very bitter, very deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is the active principle of digitalis, and strongly poisonous.

ELATINE.

The active principle of elaterium. In doses of one-eighth of a grain, it is violently purgative. The elaterium of the shops containing one-tenth of elatine.

EMETINE,

A new principle found by MM. Pelletier and Magendie, in the several species of ipecacuanha. It is bitter, inodorous, and without the nauseous taste of ipecacuanha. The dose is from a quarter of a grain to four grains or more, according to the constitution of the patient.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ.

℞. Syrupi simplicis, ℥j.

Emetinæ coloratæ gr. xvj.

Misce; unciâ dimidia vel unciâ una pro dose.

Employed as the Syrup of Ipecacuanha. MAGENDIE.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ PURÆ.

℞. Sacchari albi ℥iv.

Emetinæ puræ gr. viij.

M. F. Trochisci, āā, gr. ix.

A grain of pure emetine may be given in a draught to produce vomiting; but as it is little soluble in water, it may be dissolved in sulphuric or acetic acid. MAGENDIE.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS.

℞. Infusi florum tilia ℥iij.

Emetinæ puræ (solutæ in acidum nitricum, q. s.) gr. j.

Syrupi althææ ℥j.

Sum. cochl. modicum omne quart. hor. donec vomitand. productus sit.

MAGENDIE.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ PURÆ.

℞. Syrupi simplicis ℥j.

Emetinæ puræ gr. iv.

Misce; dosis cochlearia modica duo vel quatuor.

MAGENDIE.

MISTURA EMETICA.

℞. Emetinæ coloratæ gr. iv.

Infusi florum aurantii tenuioris, ℥ij.

Syrupi florum aurantii ℥ss.

Misce; dosis cochleare modicum omne semihora.

MAGENDIE.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ PECTORALES.

℞. Sacchari albi ℥iv.

Emetinæ coloratæ gr. xxxij.

M. F. Trochisci āā gr. ix; unus omne hora aut alter.

They may be coloured with a little lake or carmine.

*In Chronic Pulmonary Catarrhs, in Hooping-Cough,
and in Chronic Diarrhœa.*

MAGENDIE.

TROCHISCI EMETICÆ EMETINÆ.

℞. Sacchari albi ℥ij.

Emetinæ coloratæ gr. xxxij.

M. F. Trochisci ana gr. xvij.

One of these lozenges taken fasting, is commonly sufficient to make a child vomit—three or four have the same effect in an adult.

MAGENDIE.

EUPHORBINE,

A resinous principle which forms the active part of euphorbium, and is the only part of it soluble in alcohol. It forms about 37 per cent. of the gum resin.

The oil of the euphorbium latyris is also a powerful cathartic in doses of ℥iij. to ℥viij. To infants in doses of ℥iij.

CALDERINI.

GENTIANINE.

An alkali discovered in *Gentiana lutca*, by MM. Henry and Caventou. It is yellow, very bitter, aromatic, and inodorous. The dose is from two to four grains or more.

TINCTURA GENTIANINÆ.

℞. Gentianinæ gr. v.

Alcoholis (·903) ʒj.

Misce—drachma dimidia vel drachmæ unæ pro dose.
As a Tonic Bitter. MAGENDIE.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ.

℞. Gentianinæ gr. xvi.

Syrupi simplici lbj.

Misce—drachma una vel drachmæ tres pro dose.
In Scrofulous Affections, excellent. MAGENDIE.

HYDROCYANIC ACID, OR PRUSSIC ACID.

This acid was first discovered by Scheele, in 1780, and first procured pure by M. Gay Lussac. It is liquid, colourless, and transparent, of a powerful deleterious odour, like that of bitter almonds, and of a taste at first cooling, but afterwards acrid and irritating. It is the most deadly poison known, a single drop, when pure, applied to the tongue of a strong dog, making it fall dead as if shot. The medicinal prussic acid is made by adding to the pure acid six times its volume, or 8.5 times its weight of distilled water. Dose, from a quarter of a drop to two drops,

MISTURA PECTORALIS.

℞. Acidi hydrocyanici medicinalis ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒj.

Sacchari albi ʒjss,

Misce—cochleare modicum mane nocteque.
In Nervous Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption. MAGENDIE.

POTIO PECTORALIS.

℞. Acidi hydrocyanici medicinalis ℥xv.

Syrupi althææ ʒj.

Infusi glecomæ hederacæ ʒij.

Misce—cochleare modicum mane nocteque.
In the same cases. MAGENDIE.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDROCYANICI

℞. Acidi hydrocyanici medicinalis ʒj.

Syrupi defœcatæ lbj.

Misce et adde eum misturis pectoralibus: dosis ʒj.
 ad ʒij. MAGENDIE.

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI.

℞. Acidi hydrocyanici medicinalis ʒij. ad ʒiv.

Spiritus vini rectificati ℥j.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥xss.

Misce ut fiat lotio.

In Impetigo, and Acne Rosacea. A. T. THOMSON.

Dr. Frisch, of Nyborg, has relieved the excruciating pains of cancer by this lotion.

GUTTÆ ACIDI HYDROCYANICI.

℞. Acidi hydrocyanici præparati e foliis lauri cerasi distillatis.

Dosis guttæ triginta vel drachma una in quovis vehiculo.

Sedative.

PARIS.

MISTURA POTASSII CYANURETI.

℞. Cyanureti potassi gr. ss—ad gr. j.

Syrupi limonis ℥j.

Fiat mistura.

MAGENDIE.

MISTURA ZINCI CYANURETI.

℞. Cyanureti zinci gr. ss. ad gr. j.

Syrupi simplicis ℥j.

Fiat mistura.

Vermifuge.

MAGENDIE.

HYOSCYAMINE,

An alkali found by M. Brandes, in the *Hyoscyamus Niger*, and containing its active properties. It has not yet been employed medicinally.

INULINE,

A chemical principle discovered by Rose in the *Inula Helenium*, but its medical properties have still to be investigated.

IODINE.

An elementary principle discovered in 1813, by M. Courtois, in various species of sea-weed, such as fuci and ulvæ. The modes of preparing it are given in all the systems of Chemistry. Dose from one to three grains. It has chiefly been used in bronchocele; schirrous, cartilaginous, and ossaceous tumours; in vicarious menstruation; in amenorrhœa; in threatening phthisis; in scrophulous ophthalmia; and in chronic cases of syphilis.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS IODURETUS.

℞. Ætheris sulphurici ʒj.

Iodinæ puræ gr. vj.

Misce—guttæ decem pro dose.

Thirty drops contain about one grain of iodine.

TINCTURA IODINÆ.

℞. Iodinæ gr. xlvij.

Alcoholis ʒj.

Solve, et sumatur æger gutt. decem, bis quotidie.

In Bronchocele.

MAGENDIE.

Twenty drops contain a grain of iodine.

VEL.

℞. Iodinæ gr. ʒj.

Alcoholis, ʒijss.

Solve, ℥vj.—ad ℥xxx. bis in die pro dose. MANSON.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARG. PROTO-IODURETO.

℞. Proto-iodureto hydrargyri ʒj.

Adipis suillæ ʒiss.

M. Fiat unguentum.

To hasten the cicatrization of inveterate Venereal Ulcers.

MAGENDIE.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARG. DEUTO-IODURETI.

℞. Deuto-iodureti hydrargyri ʒj.

Adipis suillæ ʒiss.

Fiat unguentum.

More active than the preceding, in the same cases.

A very small quantity only to be put upon lint, and applied to the ulcers.

TINCTURA HYDRARG. DEUTO-IODURETI.

℞. Hydrarg. deuto-iodureti ʒj.

Alcoholis (at 36°) ʒiss.

Fiat tinctura—guttæ decem ad viginti pro dose, in cyatho aquæ distillatæ.

Twenty-six drops of this solution are nearly equivalent to one eighth of a grain of the deuto-ioduret of mercury.

In Scrofulous Syphilis.

MAGENDIE.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETO VEL DEUTO-IODURETO.

℞. Etheris sulphurici ʒiss.

Proto vel deuto-iodureti hydrargyri ʒj.

Fiat solutio.

MAGENDIE.

More active than the preceding, and therefore to be given in smaller doses.

PILULÆ HYDRARG. PROTO-IODURETI VEL
DEUTO-IODURETI.

℞. Hydrargyri proto-vel deuto-iodureti gr. j.

Extracti juniperis gr. xij.

Pulveris glycyrrhiz. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ No. viii. duæ vel quatuor nocte manequæ.

MAGENDIE.

POTIO HYDRIODATIS POTASSÆ.

℞. Aquæ lactucæ ʒiiij.

Liquor hydriodatis potassæ ℥xv.

Acidi hydrocyanici medicinalis ℥x. ad ℥xv.

Syrupi althææ ʒs.

Misce—cochleare modicum pro dose.

In Phthisis.

DE FERMON.

SOLUTIO HYDRIODATIS POTASSÆ.

℞. Hydriodatis potassæ gr. xxxvi.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒj.

Fiat solutio—dosis guttæ decem ad viginti vel plures.

In Goitre and Scrofula.

GAIRDNER.

UNGUENTUM HYDRIODATIS POTASSÆ.

℞. Hydriodatis potassæ ʒss.

Adipis suillæ ʒiss.

Fiat unguentum.

In Bronchocele and Scrofulous Glands, rubbed in daily, in the proportion of half a drachm, increasing to a drachm.

MAGENDIE.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDIS.

℞. Iodidis zinci ʒj.

Adipis suillæ ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

In Scrofulous Swellings—rubbed in, in the proportion of a drachm daily.

URE.

JALAPINE,

An alkali discovered in jalap, by Mr. Hume, junior, of

Long-acre. It has no perceptible taste or smell. An ounce of jalap yields about five grains of jalapine. It has not yet been employed medicinally.

LACTUCARIUM VEL THRIDACE.

The extract of lettuce, procured from the plants while in flower. It may be given as an anodyne, in doses of gr. j. to gr. v. in form of a pill; and ℞. to ℞℥. in form of tincture.

LUPULINE,

A chemical principle discovered by Dr. Ives, of New York, in the form of small shining yellowish grains, covering the base of the scales in the hop—*humulus lupulus*. It is very bitter, and contains the active properties of the hop. Dose not yet determined; but as it is not poisonous, little danger can arise from trials with it.

PULVIS LUPULINÆ.

℞. Lupulinæ pars una.

Sacchari albi partes duæ.

Tere lupulinam in mortario porcellano, dein adde gradatim saccharum: et misce accuratissime.

MAGENDIE.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ.

℞. Lupulinæ contritæ ʒj.

Alcoholis ʒij.

Digere sex dies in vaso clauso: cola, preme fortissime, et adde alcoholis satis ut uncia tres tincturæ fiant.

MAGENDIE.

PILULÆ LUPULINÆ.

℞. Lupulinæ q. s.

Contere, fiat massa, et divide in pilulas.

MAGENDIE.

SYRUPUS LUPULINÆ.

℞. Tincturæ lupulinæ alcoholicæ pars una.

Syrupi simplicis partes duæ.

Fiat syrupus.

MAGENDIE.

UNGUENTUM LUPULINÆ.

℞. Lupulinæ contritæ pars una.

Adipis præparatæ partes tres.

Liquifac in B. M. et cum friget, residuum removeat
et solve. FREAKE.

In Carcinoma as a Sedative.

MORPHINE,

A chemical principle found in opium by MM. Derosnes, Sertner, and Robiquet. It is but little soluble. It unites with the acetic, the sulphuric, and hydrochloric acids, which are more soluble and chiefly used. The dose of morphine is from an eighth to the fourth of a grain, or more.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS.

℞. Acetatis morphinæ gr. iv.

Syrupi accuratissime defœcati ℥j.

Fiat syrupus—dosis cochl. minima duo.

Sedative, instead of Syrup of Diacodium. MAGENDIE.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS.

℞. Sulphatis morphinæ gr. iv.

Syrupi accuratissime defœcati ℥j.

Fiat syrupus—dosis cochlearca minima duo.

Sedative.

MAGENDIE.

GUTTÆ ANODYNÆ.

℞. Acetatis morphinæ gr. xvj.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥j.

Acidi acetici ℥iij. vel ℥iv.

Alcoholis ℥j.

Fiat solutio—℥vj. ad ℥xxiv. pro dose.

Sedative, instead of Rousseau's Drops, or Tincture of Opium. MAGENDIE.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS.

℞. Acetatis morphinæ, gr. xvj.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥vj.

Acidi acetici diluti ℥ij.

Fiat solutio.

Sedative.

DUNGLISSON.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ CITRATIS.

℞. Morphinæ puræ gr. xvj.

Acidi citrici crystallizati gr. viij.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥s.

Fiat solutio ℥vj ad ℥xxiv pro dose in horas xxiv.

MAGENDIE.

LIQUOR MORPHII CITRATUS.

℞. Opii ℥iv. contere in mortario cum.
 Acidi citrici crystallizati ℥ij. adde.
 Aquæ bullientis 0j.

Macera ad horas quatuor et viginti et cola. PORTER.
 This contains Narcotine as well as Morphine.

NARCOTINE.

A chemical principle found in opium, and formerly called the salt of Derosnes, from the discoverer, and sometimes opiane. It is not used medicinally.

NUCIS VOMICÆ EXTRACTUM RESINOSUM.

Take any quantity of the nux vomica rasped, exhaust it by repeated macerations in spirits of wine, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. To make a dry extract, dissolve this in water, filter, and evaporate. Dose from one to three grains.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI NUCIS VOMICÆ.

℞. Extracti nucis vomicæ ℥j.

Divide in pilulas No. xxxvi, dosis una ad decem per noctem.

In Palsy.

MAGENDIE & FOUQUIER.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.

℞. Extracti exsiccati nucis vomicæ gr. iij.

Alcoholis, (sp. grav. .837) ℥j.

Solve—in quoque vehiculo sumenda.

Dosis guttæ v. ad xxx.

In Paralysis.

MAGENDIE.

(OPIANE see NARCOTINE.)

PICROTOXINE.

A chemical principle found in the Coeculus Indicus, by M. Boullay. It is very bitter and inodorous. It combines with acids. It acts, according to Orfila, like camphor, but more actively. Not used medicinally.

PIPERINE.

A peculiar chemical principle discovered in black pepper, by M. Oerstadt. It is somewhat like the resins. M. Meli has successfully employed it as a febrifuge, and

says it is more certain than sulphate of quinine, and being more active, must be given in smaller doses.

PLATINUM.

The salts of this metal have been lately applied in the same way, in the same doses, and with the same effect as the muriate and oxide of gold. See page 2.

QUININE.

The most celebrated of all the new vegetable alkalies, and procured from the red Peruvian bark, *cinchona oblongifolia*, as the cinchonine is from the grey bark. To procure it, boil the bark in alcohol till it loses its bitter taste; evaporate to dryness; dissolve this extract in boiling water, strongly acidulated with hydro-chloric acid; add magnesia in excess, which after a few minutes boiling, will fix the red matter and clear the liquor; when cold, filter and wash the precipitate with cold water; dry it on a stove, digest in boiling alcohol till all the bitter principle is separated; mix the alcoholic liquors, and the quinine will separate as it cools. Quinine is white and very bitter. Its dose is from five to ten grains.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ.

℞ Quininæ sulphatis gr. xvj.

Syrupi simplicis Oss.

Misce.

Three large spoonfuls every five hours in Intermittents.

MAGENDIE.

PILULÆ QUININÆ.

℞ Quininæ sulphatis

Extracti Anthemidis āā gr. xv.

Contunde et divide in pilulas sex.

One every three hours in Intermittents. ELLIOTSON.

VINUM QUININÆ.

℞ Sulphatis quininæ gr. xij.

Vini Maderæ generosi ℥ijss.

Fiat solutio dosis unciæ quatuor ad quatuor et viginti per diem.

In Intermittents and Debility.

MAGENDIE.

TINCTURA QUININÆ.

℞ Sulphatis quininæ gr. vj.

Alcoholis (sp. gr. .847.) ʒj.

Fiat tinctura, dosis ʒij. ad ʒvj.

In Intermittents and Debility.

MAGENDIE.

RHUBARBARINE.

A new chemical principle discovered by M. Pfaff, in the common rhubarb of Europe. It is solid, dark brown, opaque, of a disagreeable odour, and a nauseously bitter taste. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid. It is deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and æther. It seems to be the active principle of rhubarb.

SCILLITINE.

A new vegetable principle discovered by M. Vogel, in the *Scilla maritima*. It is white, brittle, and transparent, without smell, and of a bitter taste. It is deliquescent, and very soluble. It excites vomiting, diarrhœa, and acts diuretically like squills.

SOLANINE.

An alkali lately discovered by M. Desfosses, in the *solanum nigrum*, and *solanum dulcamara*, or bitter-sweet. It exists most abundantly in the ripe berries, in form of a malate. When pure, it is a white pearly powder, inodorous, and slightly bitter and nauseous. The dose is not yet determined.

STRYCHNINE.

An alkali discovered by MM. Pelletier and Caventou, in the *Strychnos Ignatii*, the *S. nux vomica*, and the *S. colubrina*. It is to this principle that the Java poison owes its power. Dose, from one-twelfth to one-eighth of a grain.

PILULÆ STRYCHNINÆ.

℞. Strychninæ purissimæ gr. ij.

Conservæ rosarum ʒss.

Misce accurate et fiant pilulæ No. 24. æquissimæ; dosis una per noctem.

In Paralysis.

MAGENDIE.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ.

℞. Strychninæ purissimæ gr. iij.

Alcoholis, (sp. grav. 837.) ʒj.

Solve; dosis guttæ sex ad quatuor et viginti in quovis vehiculo.

In Paralysis.

MAGENDIE.

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ.

℞. Strychninæ purissimæ gr. j.

Sacchari albi ʒij.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒij.

Acidi acetici ℥ij.

Solve ; dosis cochleare modicum mane et vespere.

In Muscular Debility.

DIEFFENBACK.

TIGLINE.

The acrid principle of the Croton seeds, which resembles Elatine in its properties, and is soluble in alcohol and æther, as well as in volatile and fixed salts. PARIS.

VERATRINE.

A new alkali found by MM. Pelletier and Caventou in the Veratrum sabadilla, V. commune, and colchicum autumnale. It is inodorous but violently errhine, very acrid, and without bitterness. Dose from an eighth to half a grain in the obstinate costiveness of old people, as a powerful cathartic.

PILULÆ VERATRINÆ.

℞. Veratrinæ gr. ss.

Mucilaginis acaciæ gummi, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ sex gr. j. singula,—una vel plures pro dose.

In Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma.

MAGENDIE.

TINCTURA VERATRINÆ.

℞. Veratrinæ ʒij.

Alcoholis ʒj.

Solve, ℥x ad ℥xxv. pro dose in quovis vehiculo.

In similar cases.

MAGENDIE.

LIQUOR VERATRINÆ SULPHATIS.

℞. Veratrinæ sulphatis gr. j.

Aquæ Distillatæ ʒij.

Fiat solutio, ʒj. to ʒij. pro dose.

In similar cases.

MAGENDIE.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ.

℞ Veratrinæ gr. iiij.

Adipis præparatæ ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

For Gouty and Rheumatic Swellings.

MAGENDIE.

VIOLINE.

A new alkali found by M. Boullay in the *viola odorata*. It is bitter and acrid, and possesses emetic properties similar to the emetine procured from *ippecacuanha*. Orfila says it is highly poisonous.

UREA.

A principle obtained from the urine of mammiferous animals. It may be given as a diuretic, and also for diabetes in doses of gr. xxx to several drachms.

M. SEGALAS.

POISONS.

The term poison is applied very indefinitely to whatever produces deleterious or fatal effects when introduced into the body. Much unnecessary criticism has been wasted on the classification of poisons, though it must be obvious that it is impossible to give any satisfactory classification of things so multifarious. Dr. Paris has, indeed, ventured upon what he supposed to be an improved classification, because he objects to that of Foderé and Orfila; but were I disposed to be critical on a matter of such small moment as to me it appears to be, I could easily show that his improvement is extremely illogical. Opium and Camphor, for instance, are made to belong both to his first and second class! I shall give both arrangements and refer to the individual articles for symptoms and treatment.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS, BY DR. PARIS.

CLASS 1. POISONS WHICH ACT THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE NERVES WITHOUT BEING ABSORBED AND WITHOUT EXCITING ANY LOCAL INFLAMMATION.

ORDER 1. By which the Functions of the Nervous System are destroyed.

(Death by Suffocation from Paralysis of the Respiratory Muscles.*)

Narcoti- co-Acid	{	Aconite.	Narcotic.	{	Essential Oil
		Jatropha Curcas.			of Almonds,
	{	Alcohol.			Camphor. †
		Oil of Tobacco.			Opium? †
					Salts of Lead?
					Croton Tiglium. †

ORDER 2. By which the heart is rendered insensible to the Stimulus of the Blood.

(Death by Syncope.)

Infusion of Tobacco—Upas Antiar

CLASS II.—POISONS WHICH, BY ENTERING THE CIRCULATION, ACT THROUGH THAT MEDIUM WITH DIFFERENT DEGREES OF ENERGY ON THE HEART, BRAIN, AND ALIMENTARY CANAL.

(Death in many forms.)

Corrosive.	{	Arsenic.	Narcotic.	{	Opium. ‡
		Emetic Tartar.			Lettuce.
Acrid.	{	Muriate of Baryta.			Henbane.
					Prussic acid.
Acrid.	{	Hellebore	Narcoti- co-Acid.	{	Deadly Night Shade. ‡
		Savine.			Hemlock.
Acrid.	{	Meadow Saffron.			Camphor. †
		Squill.			Cocculus Indicus.

CLASS III.—POISONS WHICH, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE CIRCULATION, EXPEND THEIR ENERGIES ON THE SPINAL MARROW WITHOUT DIRECTLY INVOLVING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

(Death by Tetanic Convulsions.)

Nux Vomica—and the whole tribe of *Strychnus*.

* The Respiratory Nerves would be a more proper term I think. (J. R.)

† This mark denotes that the substance against which it is placed, may also act by being absorbed.

‡ Signifies that the article has also a local action.

CLASS IV.—POISONS WHICH PRODUCE A DIRECT LOCAL ACTION ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

(Death by Gangrene.)

Corrosive.	{	Corrosive Sublimatc. †	Acrid.	{	Bryony.
		Verdigris.			Elaterium. †
		Muriate and			Colocynth. †
		Oxide of Tin.			Gamboge.
		Sulphate of Zinc			Euphorbium.
		Nitrate of Silver.			Hedge Hyssop.
		Acids.			Croton Tiglium.
		Alkalies.			Ranunculi.
		Cantharides. †			

CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS, BY MM. FODERE AND ORFILA.

[FROM BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.]

CLASS I.

CORROSIVE OR ESCHAROTIC POISONS.

<i>Arsenical Preparations,</i>	<i>Antimonial Preparations,</i>
Arsenious acid, or white oxide of arsenic,	Oxide of antimony,
The arsenites,	Tartar emetic,
Black oxide of arsenic, fly-powder,	Antimonial wine,
Arsenic acid,	Muriate of antimony,
Arseniates of potash, soda, and ammonia,	Kermes mineral, beyond medical doses,
Yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic.	Golden sulphur of antimony, ditto,
	Cinnabar of antimony, &c.
<i>Mercurial Preparations,</i>	Antimonial vapours.
Corrosive sublimate,	<i>Copper,</i> Oxide of copper,
Nitrate of mercury,	Sulphate of copper,
Red precipitate,	Nitrate of copper,
Red oxide of mercury (precipitate <i>per se</i>),	Muriate of copper,
Sulphate of mercury (turbit mineral),	Acetate of copper,
White precipitate,	Ammoniacal copper,
Mercurial vapours.	Coppery soaps,
	Coppery wines.
	<i>Silver,</i> Nitrate of silver.
	<i>Gold,</i> Muriate of gold,

Fulminating gold.
Zinc, Oxide of zinc,
 Sulphate of zinc.
Bismuth, Nitrate of bismuth,
 Sub-nitrate of bismuth.
Tin, Muriate of tin,
 Oxides of tin.

Acids, concentrated, and in particular

Sulphuric acid,
 Nitric acid,
 Muriatic acid,
 Phosphoric acid,
 Fluid nitrous acid,
 Sulphureous acid,
 Fluoric acid,
 Phosphorous acid,
 Oxalic acid,
 Tartaric acid.

Alkalies, Caustic,
 Potash,
 Soda,
 Ammonia.

Alkaline carbonates in large doses.

Caustic alkaline earths,
 Barytes, and its salts,
 Quicklime,
 Phosphorus,
 Glass & enamel in powder,
 Cantharides,
 Iodine,
 Hydrogenated sulphuret of potash.

CLASS II.

ASTRINGENT POISONS.

Lead, Acetate of lead,
 Carbonate of lead, cerusse,
 Litharge,
 Wines and water impregnated with lead,

Food cooked in leaden vessels,
 Syrups and spirits clarified with acetate of lead,
 Saturnine emanations.

CLASS III.

ACRID POISONS.

Chlorine,
 Fluid chlorine,
 Nitrous acid gas,
 Sulphureous acid gas,
 Nitrate of potash,
 Veratrum album, white hellebore,
 Helleboms niger, black hellebore,
 Bryonia Dioica,
 Elaterium,
 Colocynth,
 Gamboge,
 Daphne Gnidium, spurge flax,
 Daphne Mezereum, &c.
 Ricinis communis,
 Euphorbia officinarum, and several other species,
 Savine,
 Rhus radicans,
 Rhus toxicodendron,
 Rhus vernix,
 Anemone pulsatilla, &c.
 Aconitum napellus, &c.
 Chelidonium majus,
 Delphinium staphysagria,
 Narcissus pseudo-narcissus,
 Ceanothe crocata,
 Gratiola officinalis,
 Jatropha curcas,
 Scilla maritima,
 Sedum acre,

Ranunculus flammula, and
several other species,
Rhododendron chrysanthum,
Fritillaria imperialis,
Pedicularis palustris,
Cyclamen Europæum,
Plumbago Europæa,
Colehicium autumnale,
Scammony,
Cerbera alioyai,
Cynanchum erectum,
Lobelia syphilitica,
Apocynum androsæmifoli-
um, and other species,
Asclepias gigantea,
Hydrocotyle vulgaris,
Clematis vitalba, &c.
Pastinaca sativa annosa,
Scelanthus quadragonns,
and other species,
Phytolacca decandra,
Croton tiglium,
Arum maculatum, and
other species,
Calla palustris.

CLASS IV.

NARCOTIC POISONS.

Opium,
Hyoscyamus niger,
Hyoscyamus albus, &c.
Prussic acid,
Prunus lauro cerasus,
Oil of laurel,
Bitter almonds,
Lactuca virosa,
The solana,
Taxus baccata,
Actæa spicata,
Physalis somnifera,
Azalea pontica,
Ervum ervilia,

Lathyrus cicera,
Paris quadrifolia,
Nitrogen gas,
Nitrous oxide.

CLASS V.

NARCOTICO-ACRID.

Atropa belladonna,
Datura stramonium, &c.
Tobacco,
Digitalis purpurea,
Anagallis arvensis,
Aristolochia clematitis,
Conium maculatum,
Cicuta virosa,
Cæthusa cynapium,
Ruta graveolens,
Nerium oleander
Upas Tieutè,
Nux Vomica,
Bean of St. Ignatius,
Angustura pseudo-ferri-
ginca,
Upas antiar,
Tieunas,
Woorara,
Camphor,
Cocculus indicus,
Poisonous mushrooms,
Alcohol,
Sulphuric æther,
Carbonic acid gas,
Gaseous oxide of carbon,
Ergot, spurred rye,
Lolium temulentum,
Hippomane mancinella,
Mercurialis perennis,
Chærophyllum sylvestre,
Sium latifolium,
Coriaria myrtifolia,
Odours of the above plants.

CLASS VI.

SEPTIC OR PUTREFYING
POISONS.

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,
Putrefied substances,
Viper,
Venomous snakes,

Scorpion,
Tarantula,
Sting of bees, wasps, &c.
Poisonous fishes,
Muscles,
Malignant pustule,
Rabies.

For a more particular account of each individual poison of this classification, I must refer to my "NEW SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHARMACOPŒIAS."

POISONS,

WITH SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, AND TESTS.

I avail myself in this article of Mr. Stowe's excellent Manual of Toxicology, the accuracy and simplicity of which have been highly valued by the profession. It has indeed left us little to desire in so small a compass.

I.—MINERAL POISONS.

ARSENIC.

Oxide, White Arsenic; Sulphuret, Yellow Arsenic, Orpiment, King's Yellow.

Symptoms.—An austere taste, foetid breath, ptyalism, constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus, hiccup, nausea, and vomiting of brown or bloody matter; anxiety, and faintings, heat and violent pain at the pit of the stomach, stools black and offensive, pulse small, frequent, and irregular; palpitations; great thirst and burning heat; breathing difficult; urine scanty, red, and bloody; delirium, convulsions of an epileptic character, and death.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be excited or encouraged by large draughts of sugared water, linsced tea, or other emollient fluids. *Lime water*, or chalk and water, may be drank freely if the arsenic has been taken *in solution*. Fat, oil, vinegar, charcoal powder, alkaline sulphurets, and vegetable decoctions, which have been recommended, are not to be relied on. Inflammatory symptoms are to

be combated by bleeding from the arm, and by leeches; fomentations, frequent emollient glysters, and other remedies as symptoms may demand. No *specific* antidote yet known.

Tests.—The ammoniacal sulphate of copper added to solutions of arsenic, proposed by Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, produces for the most part a beautiful grass-green precipitate, but if dissolved in wine the precipitate would be blackish blue.

Sulphureted hydrogen precipitates arsenic from tea of a beautiful yellow colour, and changes a solution of arsenic in water yellow, without a precipitate.

A solution of chromate of potash is a delicate test for arsenic, and may be confirmatory of other tests. To exhibit the effect, take five watch glasses, put into one, two or three drops of a watery solution of arsenic; into a second, as much arsenite of potash; into a third, one fourth of a grain of white arsenic; into a fourth, two or three drops of solution of sublimate; into the fifth, a few drops of solution of copper. Add to each three or four drops of solution of chromate of potash: in half an hour, a bright, clear, grass-green colour will appear in numbers 1, 2, 3, unchangeable by ammonia; number 4 will instantly exhibit an orange precipitate; number 5 a green, which a drop of ammonia will change to a blue.

From albumen, gelatine, and bile containing arsenic in solution; nitrate of silver produces a white precipitate.

The ammoniaco-nitrate of silver, proposed by Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, produces a yellow precipitate, soluble in nitric acid and ammonia; but the presence of muriates, or phosphates, or their acids, renders this test fallacious.

Make with the suspected fluid a broad streak on writing paper, then draw a stick of lunar canstie several times over the moistened part, which will become yellow, if arsenic, or an alkaline phosphate be present. If, however, it be arsenic, the streak will be *rough, curdy, and flocculent*, as if done with a crayon; if a phosphate, *homogeneous and uniform*. The *phosphoric* yellow, in two minutes, fades into a dull green, becomes darker, and ultimately black; the *arsenical* yellow remains permanent, or nearly so, for some time, when it becomes brown. To

be performed in the shade, and viewed by *reflected*, not *transmitted* light.

The most certain test is the reduction of the metal, by calcining the dried suspected matter in a glass tube, with equal parts of charcoal and potash; when, if arsenic be present, in very minute quantity, it will be sublimed, and adhere to the inside of the tube, in the form of a shining metallic coating, consisting of cubic crystals.

ANTIMONY.

Tartar Emetic—Butter of Antimony—Vitrified Oxide.

Symptoms.—Similar to those occasioned by acids, with abundant and obstinate vomitings, copious stools, constriction of the throat, cramps, symptoms of intoxication, and prostration of strength.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be *excited* by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger, and by large draughts of mild fluids; or *allayed* by opium, according to the previous effect of the poison. The best antidotes are, decoctions of astringent vegetables, such as oak or willow bark, or gall nuts, strong tea, &c. which should be given freely to dilute and decompose the poison.

Tests.—Tartarized antimony is precipitated from its solution of an orange or deep brownish red colour by sulphuretted hydrogen and the hydro-sulphurets; white, by sulphuric acid, alkalies, lime, or barytes water. Alkaline and earthy *neutral* salts do not affect it, but salts with excess of acid do. Infusion of galls occasions a copious whitish yellow precipitate.

The muriate is a dark heavy fluid, to which if water be added, a white precipitate is formed.

The oxide is soluble in muriatic acid, forming the muriate.

All the preparations of antimony are readily reduced to the metallic state by calcination with charcoal and potash.

BISMUTH.

Nitrate—Oxide, or Face Powder.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of other corrosive poisons, with great heat in the chest, and very difficult breathing.

Treatment.—No specific antidote known. Milk, and

mild mucilaginous fluids, to be drank plentifully to facilitate vomiting, and purgatives should be given.

Tests.—The nitrate boiled with distilled water is decomposed; part being precipitated as a *sub-nitrate*, and part remaining dissolved, being a *super-nitrate*; this solution is colourless, reddens litmus paper, and the hydro-sulphurets produce a black insoluble sulphuret of bismuth. The *sub-nitrate* is soluble with a little heat in nitric acid, from which the alkalies precipitate the white oxide, which is easily reduced by calcination. Chromate of potash precipitates it yellow.

COPPER.

Sulphate, or Blue Vitriol—Sub-acetate, or Verdigris—Food cooked in foul Copper Vessels, and Pickles made green by Copper.

Symptoms.—Taste acrid and coppery; tongue dry and parched; constriction of the throat and coppery eructations; severe vomitings, or fruitless efforts to vomit; dragging at the stomach, dreadful cholice, frequent black bloody stools, with tenesmus; abdomen distended, pulse small, hard, and quick; syncope, great thirst, and anxiety; cold sweats, scanty urine, cephalalgia, vertigo, cramps, convulsions, death.

Treatment.—Large draughts of milk and water to encourage vomiting. Whites of eggs stirred up with water and taken freely. Inflammatory consequences to be subdued on general principles, and the nervous symptoms by anodynes and antispasmodics. Sugar is *not* a specific antidote, as Orfila at *first* promulgated, but it may be given in coffee with advantage.

Tests.—The salts of copper are mostly of a bright green or blue colour, and are easily reduced by charcoal at an elevated temperature. The sulphate is partly decomposed by alkalies and alkaline earths. Potash precipitates a *sub-sulphate* of a green colour from it.

If the salts of copper be dissolved in coffee, port wine, or malt liquors, which in part decompose them, they may be detected by adding a spirituous tincture of guaiacum, which will occasion a precipitate varying in shade from a greenish indigo to that of a pale green.

Ammonia added to a solution of any cupreous salt, gives

a blue or greenish precipitate, according to the quantity ; but if added in excess, it re-dissolves the precipitate, and forms a deep blue transparent solution.

GOLD.

Muriate—Fulminating Gold.

Symptoms.—Probably like those of other corrosive poisons, but not known.

Treatment.—No specific antidote known, but vomiting should be excited or encouraged by large draughts of warm mucilaginous fluids.

Tests.—Muriate of gold is decomposed by nitrate of silver. A muriate of silver is precipitated of a reddish brown colour, owing perhaps to some oxide of gold being carried down with it. Ammonia added to the precipitate dissolves all the muriate of silver, and leaves the oxide of gold of a beautiful canary yellow colour.

LEAD.

Super-Acetate, Sugar of Lead—Red Oxide, Red Lead—Carbonate, White Lead—Wines sweetened by Lead.

Symptoms.—When taken in large quantity, a sugary, astringent, metallic taste ; constriction of the throat, pain in the region of the stomach, obstinate, painful, and often bloody vomitings, hiccup, convulsions, and death.

When taken in small long continued doses, it produces colica pictonum, and paralytic symptoms.

Treatment.—The same as that recommended for the salts of barytes.—*Vide Alkaline Earths.*

In addition to which, bleeding must be used if symptoms require it ; castor oil, either with or without opium, to clear the bowels, assisted by frequent emollient glysters. The warm bath should not be omitted.

Tests.—All the preparations of lead are easily reduced to the metallic state by calcination with charcoal.

The super-acetate dissolved in water is precipitated white by sulphuric acid ; of a canary yellow colour, by chromate of potash and chromic acid ; these precipitates being easily reduced by calcination. The alkaline sulphurets precipitate the super-acetate of lead of a blackish colour.

MERCURY.

Oxy-muriate, Sublimate—Nitric Oxide, Red Precipitate—Sulphuret, Vermilion.

Symptoms.—Acrid metallic taste, thirst, fulness, and burning at the throat; anxiety, tearing pains of the stomach and bowels; nausea and vomiting of various coloured fluids, sometimes bloody; diarrhœa and dysuria. Pulse quick, small, and hard; faintings, great debility, difficult breathing, cramp, cold sweats, insensibility, convulsions, and death.

Treatment.—Whites of eggs to be mixed with water, and one to be given every two or three minutes to promote vomiting, and to lessen the virulence of the poison. Milk, in large quantities, gum water, or linseed tea, sugar and water, or water itself, at about 80°. Gluten, as it exists in wheat flour, decomposes sublimate, and should be given mixed with water. Inflammatory consequences to be anticipated, and to be subdued by the usual remedies.

Tests.—Mercurial preparations heated to redness in a glass-tube with potash, are decomposed, the quicksilver being volatilized. The oxy-muriate is precipitated white by ammonia, yellow by potash, and of an orange colour by lime water; by nitrate of tin a copious dark brown precipitate is formed, and by albumen mixed with cold water, a white flocculent one.

The red and nitric oxides may be dissolved in muriatic acid, and converted into sublimate.

Vermilion is insoluble in water or muriatic acid; but is entirely volatilized by heat.

SILVER.

Nitrate, Lunar Caustic.

Symptoms.—Similar to those occasioned by other corrosive poisons.

Treatment.—A table spoonful of common salt to be dissolved in a pint of water, and a wine glassful to be taken every two minutes, to decompose the poison; after which mucilaginous drinks may be given, or purgatives may be administered.

Tests.—Nitrate of silver is precipitated white by mu-

riate of soda, yellow by phosphate and chromate of soda; if placed on burning coals it animates them, leaving a coating of silver; calcined with charcoal and potash, the silver is reduced to its metallic state.

TIN.

Muriate—Oxide, or Putty Powder.

Symptoms.—Taste austere, metallic, constriction of the throat, vomitings with pain over the whole abdomen; copious stools, pulse small, hard, and frequent; convulsive movements of the extremities and face; sometimes paralysis, and mostly death.

Treatment.—Milk to be given; first in large quantities to distend the stomach and produce vomiting, and afterwards to decompose the remains of the poison.

Tests.—The muriate precipitates gold from its solution of a purple colour; it is itself precipitated of a bright yellow colour by strong tea or alcoholic infusion of galls. Albumen and gelatin occasion a copious flocculent precipitate.

The oxide may be volatilized by heat, is soluble in nitric acid, combines with earths by fusion, and with fixed alkalis forms enamel; it is easily reduced by calcination.

ZINC.

Sulphate—White Vitriol—Oxide.

Symptoms.—An acerb taste, a sensation of choking, nausea and vomiting, pain in the stomach, frequent stools, difficult breathing, quickened pulse, paleness of face, coldness of the extremities; but seldom death, owing to the emetic quality of the poison.

Treatment.—Vomiting, which is the usual consequence of large doses of sulphate of zinc, to be rendered easy by draughts of warm water, and particular symptoms to be met by appropriate remedies.

Tests.—The pure sulphate is precipitated white by potash and ammonia; yellowish white by the alkaline hydrosulphurets, and of an orange colour by the chromate of lead.

The oxide is readily reduced by calcination with charcoal and nitre.

II.—ACIDS.

Sulphuric, Oil of Vitriol—Nitric, Aqua Fortis—Muriatic, Spirit of Salt—Oxalic, Acid of Sugar—Phosphoric—Fluoric—Tartaric—Prussic.

General Symptoms.—Acid burning taste, acute pain in the throat, stomach, and bowels; frequent vomiting of bloody fluid, which effervesces with chalk, or alkaline carbonates, and reddens litmus paper; hiccup, copious stools, more or less bloody; tenderness of the abdomen; difficult breathing, irregular pulse, excessive thirst, drink increasing the pain, and seldom staying down; frequent, but vain efforts to make water; cold sweats, altered countenance, convulsions, and death.

Prussic acid is the most violent of poisons, producing almost instant death, when applied even in small quantities to the surface of the body.

Treatment.—Mix an ounce of *calcined* magnesia with a quart of water, and give a glassful every two minutes. Soap, or chalk and water may be used till magnesia can be procured. Carbonated alkalis are objectionable, on account of the great extrication of gas in the stomach, and the salts formed with them are too irritating for the stomach. Vomiting is to be excited by tickling the throat. Diluents to be taken after the poison is got rid of, and the return to solid food must be very gradual. Inflammatory and other consequences to be treated by the usual remedies.

If the vitriolic acid has been swallowed, water alone should not be given, nor should calcined magnesia with water be given; but the common carbonate of magnesia may be given freely when mixed with water. There is too much heat generally in the stomach if the above cautions be not attended to. Chalk and water is preferable to magnesia, if oxalic acid has been taken.

If prussic acid has been taken, emetics are to be given with as little delay as possible; and after their operation, oil of turpentine, ammonia, brandy, and other stimulants capable of rousing the system, should be perseveringly employed with warmth, friction, and blisters.

Tests.—Sulphuric acid is known by its great weight,

by evolving heat when mixed with water; by emitting no fumes. If barytes be added to it a sulphate is formed, which is insoluble in water or nitric acid.

Nitric acid emits orange-coloured fumes upon adding copper to it, and is changed blue by it: if potash be added, a nitrate is formed which deflagrates when thrown on burning coals. It tinges the skin yellow.

Muriatic acid emits pungent fumes: if nitrate of silver be added to it, a very white precipitate is formed of muriate of silver, soluble in ammonia, but not in nitric acid.

Oxalic acid precipitates lime and all its salts from water, the precipitate being soluble in nitric, but not in excess of oxalic acid. Exposed to heat it volatilizes, leaving but little residuc; it is decomposed by sulphuric acid, becoming brown; it is dissolved by heat and nitric acid, and rendered yellow; muriatic acid dissolves it with heat and decomposes it. Oxalic acid also turns ink to a light brownish red.

Phosphoric acid precipitates barytes and lime waters, the precipitate being soluble in nitric acid; it is decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature, evolving carbopie acid, and phosphorus being sublimed.

Fluoric acid exhales white vapours, not unlike those of muriatic acid; heat is evolved with a hissing noise when water is added to it; it dissolves glass.

Tartaric acid produces a precipitate from lime-water, soluble in an excess of acid, and in nitric also; with potash it forms a *neutral* and *super-salt*; it does not precipitate solution of silver, but its salts do.

Prussic acid has a strong odour of bitter almonds, and is contained in that fruit, and in the leaves of the peach and the laurel; it is soluble in alcohol, but hardly in water, and is precipitated from its solution by nitrate of silver.

III —ALKALIES.

Potash—Soda—Ammonia.

Symptoms.—The taste acrid, urinous, and caustic; great heat in the throat; nausea, and vomiting of bloody matter, which changes syrup of violets to green, and effervesces with acids if the *carbonated* form of the alkali has

been taken; copious stools, acute pain of the stomach, colic, convulsions, derangement, and death.

Treatment.—Vinegar and other vegetable acids to be given largely to neutralize the poison, and the consequent symptoms to be treated on general principles.

Tests.—Alkalies have many properties in common; their solutions feel soapy to the touch, change vegetable reds and blues to green; and yellows to brown; remain transparent when carbonic acid is added to them, which distinguishes them from solutions of the alkaline earths, barytes, strontian, and lime. Nitrate of silver is precipitated by them in form of a dark-coloured oxide, soluble in nitric acid.

Potash and soda may be distinguished from each other by evaporating their solutions to dryness; potash will become moist by absorbing water from the air, while soda will remain dry. Ammonia is known by its pungent smell.

IV.—ALKALINE EARTHS.

Lime; Barytes; Pure Barytes; Carbonate; Muriate.

Symptoms.—Violent vomitings, convulsions, palsy of the limbs, distressing pains in the abdomen, hiccup, alteration of the countenance, and very speedy death.

Treatment.—If lime has been taken, vinegar and other vegetable acids are the best antidotes.

If barytes in any of its forms has been swallowed, a weak solution of Epsom or Glauber's salt should be drank plentifully, to produce vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison, which it renders inert by forming an insoluble sulphate. Till the above salts can be had, large draughts of well water alone, or made slightly sour by sulphuric acid, may be drank pretty freely.

Tests.—Solution of lime changes vegetable blues to green, and is precipitated white by carbonic and oxalic acid, while no change is produced on it by sulphuric acid; its salts are decomposed by the *fixed* alkalies which precipitate the lime, but not by ammonia.

Pure barytes undergoes changes similar to lime when water is added to it, and acts like it on vegetable colours; it does not effervesce with acids. Sulphuric acid, and all

the sulphates added to a solution of it, produce a white precipitate, insoluble in water and nitric acid.

Carbonate of barytes is insoluble in water, but dissolves in nitric or muriatic acid with effervescence.

Muriate of barytes dissolved in water, is not changed by pure ammonia, but its carbonates, as well as all other alkaline carbonates, throw down a white precipitate, which is carbonate of barytes,

NITRE,

Or Salt-Petre.

Symptoms.—Cardialgia, nausea, painful vomitings, purging, convulsions, syncope, pulse feeble, extremities cold, with tearing pains of the stomach and bowels; difficult respiration, a kind of intoxication, and often death.

Treatment.—Similar to that of arsenic, except that lime is not to be used.

Tests.—If the nitre be thrown on burning coals, it crackles, and gives a beautiful white flame; if powdered, and sulphuric acid be poured upon it, it gives out white vapours; both these circumstances distinguish it from Glauber's salt. It is decomposed at a high temperature, affording oxygen gas.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA,

Or Sal Ammoniac.

Symptoms.—Excessive vomitings, with convulsions, and generally stiffness of the muscles, great pain in the bowels, early alteration of the features and death.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be rendered easy by large draughts of warm sugared water, and if not occasioned by the poison, should be excited by the finger. The consequent nervous symptoms to be calmed by anodynes and antispasmodics, and inflammatory ones counteracted by the usual means.

Tests.—Muriate of ammonia is soon volatilized if placed on hot coals; if rubbed with quick-lime, it gives out the odour of hartshorn. A solution of it in water is precipitated white upon the addition of nitrate of silver.

GLASS, OR ENAMEL.

Symptoms.—If taken in very coarse powder, produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.

Treatment.—Large quantities of crumb of bread should be eaten, to envelope the particles. An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting promoted by demulcent drinks.

PHOSPHORUS.

Symptoms.—Occasions symptoms similar to those of concentrated acids.

Treatment.—No specific antidote is known, but vomiting should be excited by large draughts of water, and oil or fatty substances should be avoided, as by dissolving the poison they would extend its operation.

Tests.—If phosphorus, or the rejected contents of the stomach after it has been taken, be boiled in a retort, having its beak under water, with a solution of caustic potash, phosphorated hydrogen gas is formed, which explodes with a green flame as soon as it reaches the surface of the water.

IODINE.

Symptoms.—The effects of an overdose of Iodine are a strong burning sensation, with constriction in the throat, nausea, and bilious vomiting, heartburn, and slight salivation, pain in the eye-balls, and obscured vision, tremor, and occasionally paralysis.

Treatment.—Mucilaginous drinks to be taken plentifully, and large emollient glysters to be administered.

Tests.—Iodine exists in scales of a greyish black colour, and becomes a violet-coloured gas at about 120°; it is sparingly dissolved by water, which tinges raw starch of a purple hue; it stains the skin brown, which soon vanishes: it destroys vegetable colours like dilute chlorine, and has nearly the same odour.

V.—VEGETABLE POISONS.

1. IRRITATING POISONS.

Aconitum napellus, Monks-hood.

Colchicum autumnale, Meadow Saffron,

Daphne mezereum, Mezereon.

Helleborus fœtidus, Bear's Foot.

Ceanothe crocata, Hemlock Dropwort.

Phellandrium aquaticum, Water Hemlock.

Sedum acre, Wall Pepper, &c. &c.

General Symptoms.—The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness in it; violent vomitings, and the efforts are continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick and difficult; appearance of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death, the pulse becomes slow, and loses its force, and death closes the scene.

If applied externally, many of them, produce violent inflammation of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules.

Treatment.—If vomiting has been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc, or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with æther may be taken frequently, and if the insensibility be considerable, warmth, friction, and blisters, may be employed. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles.

The fruit of the *Fewillea Cordifolia* has been lately recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons; it is to be used in as recent a state as possible.—*Vide Annals of Philosophy, for May, 1820.*

Remarks.—Plants whose flowers have five stamens, one pistil one petal, and whose fruit is of the berry kind, may at once be pronounced poisonous.

The umbelliferous plants which grow *in water* are mostly poisonous; and such as have the corolla purple and yellow, may be suspected of being so.

2. NARCOTIC POISONS.

Atropa belladonna, Deadly Night Shade.

Conium maculatum, Hemlock.

Digitalis purpurea, Fox Glove.

Hyoscyamus niger, Henbane.

Nicotiana tabacum, Tobacco.

Papaver somniferum, Opium, &c. &c.

Solanum dulcamara, Woody Night Shade.

General Symptoms.—The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach, or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects: stupor, numbness, heaviness in the head, desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated, furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain, convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which if not speedily removed soon ends in death.

Treatment.—The principal object in the treatment of persons under the influence of narcotic poisons, is to rouse the sensibility so as to render the stomach alive to the irritation of emetics, and the action of other stimulants. Late experience has proved that this is best effected by repeatedly dashing cold water over the head and neck, whilst the rest of the body is kept dry and warm. Applying the liquor ammoniæ to the nostrils by means of a feather, introducing a drop or two of hartshorn into each eye, sprinkling the pubes dolichi prurientis over the neck, breast, and hands, and the application of a mustard plaister over the stomach, have been attended with good effects. The best form of emetic in such cases is said to be the following draught:—

℞. Ammon. Subcarb. ʒj.

Pulv. Ipecac. ʒss.

Tinct. Capsici. ʒij.

Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒiiij.

If this should fail, four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, should be got into the stomach every quarter of an hour, and vomiting assisted by irritating the fauces with the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and water, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison, and active purga-

tives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a tea-cupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the arm or jugular vein, blisters applied to the neck and legs, and the attention roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given *before* the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be given.

An elastic gum tube, thirty inches long, terminating at one end in a small perforated ivory ball, and having at the other end a pint pewter syringe attached by means of a stop-cock, has been effectually used for distending the stomach with warm water, after more than an ounce of laudanum had been taken, when by merely drawing up the piston, the diluted laudanum was easily withdrawn from the stomach, leaving scarcely any unpleasant feeling in the person on whom the experiment was made.

3. POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.

Agaricus piperatus, Pepper Agaric.

Agaricus necator, Deadly Agaric.

Agaricus chantarelus, Champignon, &c.

Symptoms.—Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging; thirst, convulsions, faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium, dilated pupil and stupor, cold sweats, and often death.

Treatment.—The stomach and bowels to be first cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large stimulating enemata. After the poison is evacuated, æther may be administered with small quantities of brandy and water, but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means had recourse to.

Remarks.—Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible ones by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria. The former grow in wet shady

places, have a nauseous odour, are softer, more open and porous; have a dirty looking surface, sometimes a gaudy colour, or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly.

VI.—ANIMAL POISONS.

1. POISONOUS SERPENTS.

Viper; Black Viper; Rattlesnake: Gedi Paragoodoo: Kutuka Rekula Poda; Rodroo Pam.

Symptoms.—A sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, impaired vision, followed by disturbance of the intellectual faculties; the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, terminating in death.

Treatment.—A moderately tight ligature to be applied above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirits of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn, to cause perspiration; to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely, and the bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore pill, has been strongly recommended. Excision is seldom, if ever, necessary for the bite of the viper of this country.

Remarks.—Poisonous snakes have tubular fangs, but only *one* row of teeth on each side of the upper jaw, while the innocent tribe have *two*. In the former, the scales decrease in size as they approach the head, while the reverse obtains in the latter. The viper of this country has a dark lozenge-shaped streak running down the back.

2. POISONOUS FISH.

Clupea Thryssa, Yellow Billed Sprat.

Cancer Astaeus, Sea Lobster.
 ———— Ruriculus, Land Crab.
 Muræna Major, Conger Eel.
 Mytilus edulis, Mussel.
 Perca Venenata, Rock Fish, &c.

Symptoms.—In an hour or two, or often in much less time, after eating stale fish, a sense of weight at the stomach comes on with slight vertigo and headache, heat about the head and eyes, and considerable thirst; often an eruption of the skin, (utricaria) and in some cases death has happened.

Treatment.—An emetic should be speedily given, or in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited by tickling the throat with the finger, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drank after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water made very sweet with sugar, to which æther may be added, may be drank freely, as a corrective, and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasms ensue after evacuation, laudanum in considerable doses is necessary. If inflammation occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.

CANTHARIDES.

Spanish, or Blistering Fly.

Symptoms.—Nauseous odour of the breath, acrid taste, burning heat in the throat, stomach, and belly, frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium, and death.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be excited by drinking sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder, supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment.

3. VENOMOUS INSECTS.

Tarantula, Scorpion, Hornet, Wasp, Bee, Gnat, Gad Fly.

Symptoms.—In general the sting of these insects causes

only a slight degree of pain and swelling, but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.

Treatment.—Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may, in general, be removed by making strong pressure over it with the barrel of a watch-key.

SALIVA OF RABID ANIMALS.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Symptoms.—At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the 20th day and third or fourth months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor: spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells, and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.

Treatment.—Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed, it is doubtful if it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies, whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, injecting water into the veins, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success.

The bitten part should be completely cut out, or cupping-glasses applied over it, as proposed by Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied

to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulation.

ACCIDENTS.

I have considered that it would be of advantage to sub-join to the preceding summary of Toxicology, a brief notice of some of the accidents which require immediate medical assistance, and which sometimes embarrass young practitioners, by coming upon them unawares. With this view, I have borrowed freely from an excellent little work, entitled, "A Popular Treatise on Accidents," published at Glasgow, and understood to be the production of Mr. M'Fadyen, R. N.

ASPHYXIA FROM DROWNING.

Submersion under water for twenty minutes or more, usually renders recovery hopeless, though in rare instances persons have recovered after being more than twice that period. The heat of the body, the clearness and contractility of the pupils of the eyes, are the chief symptoms of life. As death does not ensue from water rushing into the lungs, according to vulgar opinion, but from the want of air, it is most absurd to hang up the body by the heels, as is often ignorantly done.

The body must be carefully removed, laid on the right side on a plank, with the head rather raised, and without jolting, to the nearest house, or to a warm and dry situation. When the weather is warm, have the windows open; when cold have a good fire. If the body is to be carried far, it must be quickly stripped, rubbed dry, and covered with the spare clothes of the bystanders, to prevent evaporation and the cold which this would occasion. To restore heat, place it between warm blankets, and keep up the temperature by application of *dry* heat in every possible way. Water extinguishes life as it does fire, by keeping off the air; therefore, restoring air to the lungs by inflation, is the means most to be relied upon, and should be commenced without a moment's delay, and continued perseveringly during several hours. This is best accomplished by pressing the tongue downwards and forwards, and passing a small curved tube into the larynx, and attaching a pair of bellows to it; or, in the absence of them, an assist-

ant must blow into it, to distend the lungs, which may then be emptied by pressure on the chest or belly: these expedients should be done alternately, so as to imitate natural respiration. If oxygen gas could be used instead of common air, it would be much preferable.

Frictions with warm flannels to be going on the while, and stimulating vapours may be applied to the nose. Warm enemata, with salt and mustard, or of brandy and water, may be thrown up, and warm spiced wine got into the stomach by means of a flexible catheter and syringe—not to be attempted without such assistance till the patient can swallow. Bleeding is a doubtful remedy, but has been occasionally had recourse to when the countenance was dark, and the limbs warm and flexible.

Tobacco, in any form, is very injurious. Bronchotomy, or laryngotomy, and electricity ordered to be used, by passing gentle shocks through the heart, or the body insulated, by placing it on a shutter, supported by quart bottles perfectly dry on the outside, as recommended by the Humane Society, are useless or injurious.

The first signs of returning animation are, sighing, gasping, convulsive twitchings of the limbs, and slight pulsation of the heart. When these symptoms make their appearance, our efforts, instead of being remitted, should be redoubled, since all the danger is not yet past, many having perished, from neglect, in the after-treatment. These favourable appearances ought, therefore, to be encouraged, by giving occasionally, as the person will now be capable of swallowing, a spoonful of wine, and a little food of the lightest description. The sufferer should also be placed in a warm bed, and should enjoy the greatest tranquillity. It should only be after four or five hours active use of the means here pointed out, that we should desist from our exertions, since, till that period, there is always a possibility of our exertions being crowned with success.

ASPHYXIA FROM STRANGULATION.

The face of a strangled person is black or livid, the eye balls project, and the nostrils are widened, contrary to what occurs in natural death.

The dark hue of the face is owing to the circulation being impeded by the pressure of the rope round the neck:

the face becoming first red, and then of a livid hue. But it is the impeding of the respiration, that we are to regard as the immediate cause of death, in hanging, as well as in drowning. Hence, if a silver tube were introduced into the windpipe of the malefactor, as was proposed to Dr. Dodd, or an aperture made in it below the place where the rope is applied, the probability is that life might be preserved, or that resuscitation might be easily effected. The treatment in this case, after the rope has been removed, is the same with that of the preceding; only, that although friction is proper, there is no occasion for heating the body, and bleeding may be more frequently necessary, particularly from the jugular vein.

ASPHYXIA FROM BREATHING NOXIOUS GASES.

To the class of gases which, when breathed, prove injurious to man, belong the carbonic acid gas, the fumes of charcoal, and the several aeriform combinations of hydrogen and azote. The symptoms which they induce are, headache, confusion of vision, ringing in the ears, difficulty of respiration, palpitations, and insensibility, as if the nervous energy were completely extinct. In general, the face is pale, and not unfrequently convulsions are present. If the person be plethoric, apoplexy may be induced.

Carbonic acid gas is the most common cause. It is met with in rooms where charcoal has been burned, and at the bottom of large vats which have stood empty for some time, of wells, and of many natural caverns. It is destitute of smell, and being specifically heavier than atmospheric air, always falls to the bottom.

Hydrogen gas is met with in coal and metallic mines, and there, like the former, when pure, is destitute of smell. But in water-closets, necessaries, and other parts where animal or vegetable matters are undergoing decomposition, and in some mineral springs, where it is united to sulphur, it is the chief cause of the stench thrown out.

When carbonic gas is pure, its deleterious effects are almost instantaneous. But when, as is generally the case, it is diluted with atmospheric air, it may be breathed for some time with safety. Hydrogen is not so rapid in its effects, inducing a kind of pleasing stupor and tendency to sleep. When mixed with oxygen, it may be breathed for some time without danger.

A very dangerous state may be brought on, by breathing the air of a close room, impregnated with the aroma of flowers, or deteriorated by a great number of persons breathing it.

A person in a state of asphyxia, from any of these causes, ought to be removed, in the first place, into the open air; and his clothes being taken off, he should be placed on his back with his head somewhat elevated. The coldness of the atmosphere, even in Winter, ought to form no obstacle, nothing being more pernicious in such a case than placing the patient on a warm bed in a warm room. If the patient can swallow, cold acidulated liquids; such as vinegar and water, or lemonade, should be plentifully given. The face is to be bathed with Hungary water, or vinegar, and the whole body is to be sponged with vinegar and water, and rubbed with cloths dipped in any spirituous liquid. Friction with the flesh-brush may afterwards be employed. Aromatic vinegar, or any strong-smelling stimulant, may be held under the nose. Advantage may also be derived from glysters of vinegar. But the most important part of the process is inflation of the lungs. This may be done either with a pair of common bellows, or, what is better, with the double bellows, employing oxygen in place of atmospheric air.

Electricity has been considered as peculiarly adapted to this variety of asphyxia. Bleeding has been recommended, when the countenance is livid, the lips swollen, and the eyes protruding; but, probably, if performed, no blood will flow.

When symptoms of recovery make their appearance, the person is to be placed in a warm bed, the windows of the room being opened. A spoonful of generous wine may be given from time to time. For some time, he ought not to be left to himself.

ASPHYXIA FROM LIGHTNING.

In suspended animation from this cause, the surface of the body is pale, the limbs flexible, the blood uncoagulable, and the system retaining its warmth even long after death has taken place. In this case, stimulants of the most active kind will be found of great service. Electricity, from the experiments of Abildgaard, promises to be especially useful.

ASPHYXIA, FROM INTENSE COLD OR HEAT.

This accident is attended with a pleasing tendency to sleep, which the unfortunate victim is incapable of resisting; and which, if indulged in, will, in all probability, terminate in the sleep of death.

It is customary among the Canadians, in travelling, when one of their number falls into this state, to bury him in the snow, which being warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, keeps him in a state of gentle warmth till the following morning, when they return to relieve him. This example ought to be adopted by all who find themselves similarly situated, and at a distance from all assistance.

In this case, inflation of the lungs, applying volatiles to the nose, and exciting the stomach by gentle stimulants, are proper. The great object of our attention, however, ought to be the restoration of the body to its natural heat. If this is attempted by the sudden and immediate application of warmth, the destruction of the patient will be the certain consequence. But if it is done gradually, raising the temperature by degrees, we shall accomplish the object desired, with very trifling inconvenience.

According to this plan, we are to commence with rubbing the body with ice water or snow. This may be succeeded by water of the usual temperature, gradually and slowly raising it till it reaches the natural heat of the body. If convenient, immersion in sea water is to be preferred, the same caution being used in raising its temperature.

After the body has been thus gradually restored to its natural heat, it is to be conveyed to bed, in a moderately warm room, and to be rubbed either with the flesh-brush, or, what is better, with the warm hand, several being engaged in this operation at the same time.

Persons are also exposed to a state of asphyxia, from excessive heat. This accident frequently takes place among the Russians, who are accustomed to stay for a considerable time in the warm bath. The remedy which they employ is, cold water dashed in the face. The treatment appropriate to this variety, is the same with that recommended in cases of asphyxia from breathing noxious gases.

ASPHYXIA OF INFANTS STILL-BORN.

The lungs should be perseveringly inflated by means of

a quill, or a small female catheter; the heat kept up by the application of warm flannels, or immersion in warm water. Stimulants may be applied to the nose and pit of the stomach, and friction should be used.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.

In a simple cut or wound, all extraneous matter is to be removed; the bleeding, if it does not stop spontaneously, is to be checked by cold water or the use of astringents, such as turpentine, compound tincture of benzoin, commonly called Friar's, or Wade's balsam, &c., and the edges of the cut surface brought accurately in contact, and retained by slips of sticking plaster, or adhesive strap, and a bandage if necessary.

When a vein has been divided, the danger is very little increased, the bleeding in general being easily stopped by pressure. We know that a vein has been injured, by the blood being of a dark crimson colour, and coming away, not in jets, but in a continued stream. All that is required, is to bring the lips of the wound together, apply compresses over it, made with folded linen, and retain them there by a bandage. This is also proper in those cases where the bleeding comes from arteries of a large size.

We recognize bleeding from an artery, by the blood coming away in rapid and successive jets, and being of a bright vermilion colour. A person in a fit of passion has inflicted a blow with a sharp-pointed instrument, a large blood-vessel has been cut, and profuse hæmorrhage is the instant consequence. The blood comes away in rapid jets, producing, by the velocity with which it is ejected, a whizzing noise, and the man in a few seconds falls down pale and ghastly, in a state of fainting. Then all is confusion; and if no one is capable of reasoning or reflecting, the man is either allowed to bleed to death, or cloths and napkins are heaped upon the wound; only serving to conceal from the eye the progress of the mischief.

Our first and most important object is to stop, for a time, the flow of blood, which, unless checked, will speedily destroy the patient. This is to be done, not by covering the part with rags and cloths, but by thrusting the finger down to the bottom of the wound, where we shall be directed by the warm current of blood to the ori-

fice of the artery, upon which we are to press firmly and unhesitatingly.

This being done, we may proceed to check the circulation towards the part. This is performed by the tourniquet, which is drawn tightly around the limb between the heart and the part where the artery is wounded. But as it is supposed that such an instrument is not always at hand, we are to be content with pressing the finger on the artery, thus commanding the flow of blood, till the instrument can be procured. A silk handkerchief twisted tight by a piece of wood is a good substitute.

CONTUSIONS AND BRUISES.

In this accident we have three different successive stages. In the first, we have an impaired state of the vitality of the part, the consequence of the injury received by its nerves and blood-vessels: in the second, we have an inflammatory condition present, the necessary consequence of the first: and in the third, we have a state of debility, the result of the preceding increased action. There is always more or less extravasation of blood, from the rupture of the smaller vessels. This is particularly remarkable on the head, and other parts where the bones lie near the surface.

To relieve the pain and local stupor attending a slight contusion, it is customary to bathe the part with spirits, or brandy and water. When the injury is somewhat more severe, though still slight and not likely to be followed with inflammation, tepid water, or any medicated lotion, containing the acetate or sugar of lead, or composed of equal parts of alcohol and the spirit of Mindererus (*aqua acetatis ammoniæ*) may be applied.

But if the case be more severe, and if it occur near an important part, such as in the neighbourhood of any of the joints, it becomes a desirable object to prevent the induction of inflammation, which seldom takes place till an hour after the injury. This is to be attempted by the application of a dozen and a half, or two dozen, of leeches, repeating them according to circumstances. If there should be any considerable fever present, then bleeding at the arm, along with purgatives and a low regimen, may be necessary.

In the last stage of a bruise, where there is merely a want of tone in the parts, and swelling from the

effused blood, we are to employ friction, either simple or with any common liniment ; such as equal parts of the tinctures of cantharides, camphor, and opium, or opodeldoc. Wearing a bandage, and pumping cold water on the part, succeeded by warm friction, have been found serviceable.

ABRASION, OR RUFFLED SKIN.

When the surface of a part is ruffled or abraded, our first object should be to remove, by means of tepid water, any sand or extraneous matter from the wound. It is then to be bathed with spirits and water, till the pain has somewhat abated ; and to defend the tender surface from the external air, a piece of dry lint is to be laid over it. When this comes off, which should be delayed as long as possible, if there should be any swelling or pain from inflammation, a poultice should be applied ; but if there is none, it may be dressed with any simple cerate. Before this, however, all unctuous and oily applications are improper. Lotions or ointments containing any of the preparations of lead are to be avoided, since they may come to be absorbed, and produce mischief.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Two very different, and apparently irreconcilable plans of treatment have been proposed for burns. According to the first, or the debilitating method, the principle held in view is, to produce a temporary torpor in the part by means of cold. The means recommended for this are, ice, snow, cold water, saturnine, or sugar of lead, lotions, scraped potatoes, molasses, mud, &c., each of which, in its day, has had its particular admirers. With these the internal treatment corresponded, the patient being kept on low diet, and put upon a regular course of purgatives, with the addition of bleeding in severe cases.

To this plan there are objections. It is altogether inapplicable to extensive burns, the application of cold in such cases, always inducing a severe shivering, the certain precursor of a paroxysm of fever. The pain also, though relieved for a time, always returns with redoubled severity when the application is withdrawn. Besides these, there are other objections, which it is unnecessary to state here.

The other plan is that first brought into notice by Mr.

Kentish, of Newcastle, and now most generally followed. It consists in the liberal employment, from the commencement, of stimulants both externally and internally. The part burned or scalded is to be freely bathed with a piece of linen dipped in heated spirit of turpentine or spirit of wine, and then covered with a liniment, composed of basilicon ointment and turpentine spread on linen. This is formed of one part of oil of turpentine, and two of basilicon (resinous) ointment. It is vulgarly known by the name of burning cerate. At first, some smarting may be occasioned by the application; but in the course of an hour or two it gradually abates, being succeeded by a soothing sensation, and the patient feels comparatively easy. Should blisters have arisen or the skin been removed, the treatment is the same, since, in both cases, equal relief will be experienced.

The first dressing should continue on for twenty-four hours, when the inflammation will be found to have very considerably abated. It may now be bathed with something milder, as common spirits, vinegar, or tincture of opium, a little heated. The dressing also may be changed for Turner's cerate, or sugar of lead ointment. If the burn is extensive, care should be taken not to expose more than a small part at a time. If blisters have risen, they may be opened with a needle.

When an ulcerated or red surface is the consequence of such an accident, the best application is finely powdered chalk dusted over the surface, and covered with a dressing of simple ointment. In those severe cases where a part is so injured that its vitality is destroyed, warm poultices, smeared with camphorated oil, are to be frequently applied. In those mild ones, on the contrary, where the injury is more superficial, bathing the parts once with the heated spirit of turpentine, and then dressing with the liniment formerly mentioned, is all that is required.

The inflammation and fever excited by burns being of a peculiar kind, attention to the internal treatment is of much consequence. As the former is of a low erysipelatous kind, so the latter is evidently the result, not so much of high action as of irritation, attended with a debilitated and torpid state of the functions. Hence, while bleeding and strong purgatives

are improper, stimulants and anodynes, with mild laxatives, are called for.

The activity of the internal treatment should be in proportion to the severity of the accident. In the milder varieties, nothing need be done. In the more severe, it will be proper to give from thirty to fifty drops of laudanum; and when there is great torpor and sinking of the system, even brandy and other strong stimulants have been found useful. This treatment is to be continued till the surface begins to secrete matter, when a mild cooling regimen is to be instituted.

In applying the turpentine externally, care must be taken not to continue it too long, since it may produce a secondary inflammation. This accident, when it takes place, is easily remedied by an emollient poultice; a dressing spread with simple ointment being interposed between it and the inflamed surface.

Some surgeons prefer bathing the parts with vinegar, in place of the spirit of turpentine. It may therefore be used, where the patient is apprehensive about the effects of the latter.

Another plan of treatment may be noticed, called the emollient. According to it, the parts are to be smeared with unctuous and oily substances; such as, the common liniment composed of lime-water and linseed oil, known by the name of Carron oil.

It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that whatever plan of treatment is begun, it ought not to be changed, since the most pernicious and even fatal consequences may be the result.

FROST-BITE.

On exposure to cold in northern latitudes, the part becomes literally frozen, and the circulation and sensation are alike destroyed. When a limb in such a state is suddenly brought into a higher temperature, or near a fire, the certain consequence is, a low inflammation terminating in almost immediate mortification. Our object, therefore, must be to prevent all sudden increase of temperature, by plunging the limb in ice water, or rubbing it with snow. Then gradually, by almost imperceptible degrees, the heat is to be raised till it reach the natural warmth of the blood. The person should be laid in a

room without a fire, and should be covered with no more than his usual allowance of bed-clothes; nor ought any thing heating or stimulant to be administered internally, but the system allowed gradually to recover.

SPRAINS.

This is a class of accidents, the treatment of which is either altogether neglected, or, what is worse, remedies are resorted to, more calculated to promote than avert the evil which is threatened. Hence, from a simple and apparently unimportant sprain, many have to date the commencement of affections, which have embittered their days, ruined their constitutions, and even shortened their lives.

The joints most exposed to this accident are the ankle and wrist; the knee and elbow being less exposed, and the hip and shoulder almost exempted. It consists in an injury of the soft parts surrounding the joint, the capsular ligament which incloses it being either stretched or torn. At first, there is a sense of weakness with more or less pain, which gradually becomes more acute as the inflammation develops itself. The joint then becomes swollen and tense, and the surface assumes a red colour, and is warmer than natural. There is also more or less symptomatic fever present. If the case be neglected, and especially if the person be of an unhealthy constitution, it will lay the foundation for one or other of those affections, vulgarly confounded under the appellation of white swelling.

In a recent sprain, our first object is to prevent inflammation. This is best done by cold lotions, such as, one composed of one part of spirit of wine, one of laudanum, and three of cold water. The part also may be supported with a moderately tight bandage, and perfect rest to the limb, in the horizontal position, should be allowed. But if inflammation does come on, then the bandage must be withdrawn, and in place of the cold lotion mentioned above, a tepid one, medicated with sugar of lead, is to be used. It is always proper to apply leeches, and in this case it is almost impossible to use too many. The person may also be bled from the arm, and saline purgatives (Epsom or Glauber salts) administered. If, notwithstanding the active employment of these means, the fever, heat, and swelling continue unabated, then the leeches should,

very shortly after their first application, be repeated. When; by such measures, the activity of the inflammation is checked, and the pain becomes less acute and more obtuse, a blister will in general perfect the cure. The stiffness which sometimes remains, is to be removed by frictions, &c., as recommended under the article Contusions.

FRACTURES.

The general symptoms of fractures are, loss of motion and distortion of the injured limb; the extremities of the bone admitting of being moved on each other, producing crepitation or a grating sound; and lastly, inflammation and tension at the site of the injury. All of these symptoms, however, are not constantly present.

When a person has met with an accident of this description, the greatest care should be taken to remove him in the gentlest manner, attending especially to the injured limb, and not allowing it to hang down.

In procuring union between the fractured extremities of a bone, perfect rest is absolutely necessary; this alone, in a healthy subject, being sufficient to ensure a cure. But were nothing more done, the fracture would unite in the situation in which the bone may be displaced, and the person would be cured with a shortened and distorted limb. In managing a fracture, therefore, next to perfect rest, we should attempt to restore the natural form and length of the limb. This is done by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. To preserve a fracture, when reduced, in a proper situation, bandages and splints are to be employed.

Fractures in young persons are consolidated from the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth day: in adults, from the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth: and in the aged, from the thirty-fifth to the fortieth.

DISLOCATIONS.

Dislocation consists in the dislodgement of the head of a bone from the cavity in which it is naturally placed. The consequences are, a change of the form of the joint, a lengthening or shortening of the limb, and an incapability of motion. In detecting the accident, great assistance may be derived from comparing it with the joint of the opposite side.

Luxations are easily reduced at the time when the accident happens. But the difficulty increases in a direct ratio with the time that has elapsed from the receipt of the injury, so that, at last, it becomes altogether impossible. The reduction is accomplished by extension and counter-extension. The extending force is to be gradually increased, and is to be applied at first in the direction in which the bone may be displaced; but by degrees it is to be brought to a line parallel with the axis of the socket. At the same time, some one is to endeavour to raise the head of the bone over the edge of the cavity.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCES ON THE EYE.

When a foreign substance lodges on the surface of the eye, the necessary consequence must be, pain and acute inflammation, terminating, if neglected, in obscurity and even loss of vision. The substance may either lie disengaged on the surface, or, having penetrated the external tunic, may there remain fixed. In the former case, it is easily removed by means of a camel-hair pencil dipped in oil, or, what is better, a piece of paper rolled into the size of a quill and softened in the mouth. When the substance is fixed in the coats of the eye, then a surgical operation may be necessary to remove it. This accident is frequent among smiths, &c., and is known among them by the name of a fire in the eye, some one of the craft being usually celebrated for removing it, employing for that purpose his nail, his tongue, or the first rude instrument that may come within his reach.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCES IN THE EAR.

The passage of the external ear does not extend half an inch in extent, being bounded by the membrane of the tympanum. Its structure is such, that were it not for the cerumen with which it is lined, we should be continually tormented with the presence of foreign bodies.

In general, it is inert substances, such as peas, bits of slate pencil among school boys, &c., that are met with in this situation. They are to be extracted by means of a small pair of forceps, having previously injected some of the oil of almonds. Occasionally, ants and caterpillars have found their way in, and even insects have been known

to deposit their ova there. We sometimes succeed in removing them, by introducing into the ear a piece of lint dipped in honey. Camphorated oil may also be tried. But if neither succeed, then we must employ the forceps.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCES IN THE ŒSOPHAGUS.

When the substance is a small spicula or splinter of bone, or a pin, it is most readily removed by vomiting, excited by tickling the back part of the throat or fauces. Another expedient is, to introduce a large goose or swan quill down the throat, and then twirl it round. By this means the substance will be disengaged and fall down into the stomach: sometimes it is merely engaged in the folds of the gullet, and is carried down by a plentiful draught of water. Even after the substance is removed, a roughness remains, which makes the patient think that it is still there.

When it is a large substance, the case is somewhat different. It may not only obstruct the passage, but also, by pressing on the windpipe, produce the most urgent symptoms of suffocation. In such a case, our first endeavour ought to be to attempt to extract the substance by the mouth, if it is within reach; but if not, we are to employ the probang, an instrument composed of a piece of whalebone, so thin as to be pliable, and yet to have some firmness, with a piece of sponge attached to the end of it. This is to be carefully introduced over the aperture of the windpipe to the back part of the mouth, and then pressed downwards. In some cases it is even necessary to cut down to the gullet, and in that manner extract the substance, and this may be done with little danger, even by those who are not very skilful anatomists or operators.

There is a severe accident common among children, from swallowing boiling water. Sometimes also from the carelessness of their attendants, they are allowed to put peas and other similar substances into their mouths, which get into their windpipe. These are only mentioned here that they may be avoided, since the treatment demands immediate aid. It is surprising what small substances have occasioned death from suffocation. People have been known to perish from a blade of grass getting

on the aperture of the windpipe; and the stone of a grape proved fatal to Anacreon. Laryngotomy (with a penknife, if no other instrument is at hand) is the best plan in cases of danger.

SYNCOPE, OR FAINTING.

This originates from an irregular or defective performance of the sensorial functions. In it perception is suspended or diminished, the pulse stops or can scarcely be felt, the action of the heart and lungs is feeble and imperfect, and the utterance is gone. It may arise from exhaustion, such as, after fatigue, long fasting, &c., from acute pain, or from some sudden and intense passion or emotion of the mind. It is frequently caused by the flatulence common to persons labouring under indigestion. The fit generally ceases after a few minutes, when the person becomes sensible of what is going on around him.

When a person is seized with a paroxysm of this nature, he ought to be conveyed into the free air, and cold water should be sprinkled on his face, and poured down his throat. Pungent odours should also be held under his nose, such as aromatic vinegar or hartshorn. He should be laid in a recumbent position, and the feet and hands rubbed with spirits, or any strong stimulant. As soon as he can swallow, recovery will be expedited by taking a glass of wine, or spirits and water, or fifteen drops of æther and the aromatic spirit of hartshorn.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

This is an affection which, though not altogether unknown in our own climate, is considered, in a manner, as peculiar to warmer latitudes. The symptoms vary, according to the severity of the affection. Sometimes the person falls down suddenly, as is frequently the case during marches in hot climates. At other times, this is preceded with violent headache, the eyes becoming dry and inflamed, with a desire to keep them closed, or a convulsive movement of the upper eyelid. Some cases are attended by coma, accompanied with violent delirium, high fever, nausea, and great prostration of strength. In some, the face is scorched and disfigured.

From these symptoms, it would appear that the primary

cause of this affection is intense heat, producing a determination of blood to the brain ; in some cases, ending in apoplexy ; in others, inflammation of the brain. People expose themselves to it, when they sleep in the sun with their heads bare. It may also be induced by any great heat. Thus, a man who fell asleep with his head to the fire, resting on the chimney-piece, in about an hour after was found dead.

The progress of this affection is so rapid, that, in general, bleeding is the only remedy we have time to employ. It should be carried to its greatest extent. Louis XIV. being seized in this manner, only recovered after being nine times bled. When, by such means, some impression has been made, cold applications to the head, after it has been shaved, and a large blister to the nape of the neck, with purgatives, come to be necessary.

DRUNKENNESS.

When a person is conveyed home in a state of deep intoxication, he should be placed in a large room, to which the air is freely admitted, and none should be allowed to remain within who are not absolutely necessary. He should be laid in a recumbent position, with his head to one side, to favour vomiting, which should be excited by tickling the back part of the throat with a feather, or, if that fail, by an active emetic. This should be succeeded by an injection of common salt. If the nausea and vomiting continue, after the contents of the stomach are evacuated, effervescing draughts of soda or Seidlitz water are to be employed.

To remove the stupor, cold water may be dashed on the face, and applied freely to the head by means of cloths. When the insensibility and lethargy are great, and do not go off but rather increase, then the propriety of bleeding, either from the temporal artery or jugular vein, comes to be considered.

CONVULSIVE PAROXYSMS.

The convulsive fits of children may be induced by a disordered state of the bowels, or by teething, or may make their appearance towards the fatal termination of chin-cough, or of water in the head. The convulsive motions

may be general or partial, and are extremely rapid, the hands and legs being agitated in every direction. The body is bent back, the features distorted, the eyelids either open, or opening and shutting rapidly, and the eyes either fixed or rolling in their sockets. The duration of the fit is from a few minutes to several hours.

When a child is affected in this manner, very active means should be employed, since there is a danger of the fit proving fatal. The best remedy is the warm bath, in which the child is to be placed, and retained till the fit goes off. It must not, however, be unnecessarily repeated. The cold bath, exposure to a current of cold air, and sprinkling cold water on the face, have all been severally found useful in shortening the fit. In every case, purgatives, and an injection, where it can be conveniently given, are proper. In the generality of cases, leeches to the temples, and a blister to the back of the head and neck, are demanded. When the fits appear to be connected with flatulence, carminatives may be given.

HYSTERIC PAROXYSM.

The hysteric fit seldom comes on without some premonitory signs; such as, palpitations, flatulency, sickness, depression of spirits, &c. A sense of fulness or pain is felt in the left side, which gradually mounts up to the throat, occasioning the feeling of a ball being there, threatening suffocation. The patient then falls down, and the convulsive action commences. The body is twisted, the hands are clenched, and beat incessantly against the breast, the person rolls on the ground, and screams and laughs involuntarily. When the fit ceases, the patient continues for some time in a stupid and half-insensible state. During the fit, cold water, vinegar, or Hungary water, may be sprinkled on the face, pungent applications made to the nostrils, and warm friction applied to the extremities. If the patient can swallow, half a tea spoonful of opium and æther, or a tea spoonful of the aromatic volatile spirit, in any aromatic distilled water, may be administered.

APOPLEXY.

When a person falls down in a fit of apoplexy, no stimulants should be applied to the nostrils, and no strong

liquor should be forced into the stomach. He should be immediately raised to an erect posture, and his head supported so as to prevent any bend in the neck. His neck-cloth should be loosed as well as his other clothes, and he should be allowed to breathe free cool air. If the patient is seized after eating or drinking, and inclines to vomit, that should be promoted if there be not great turgidity and flushing of the face, when blood-letting will be previously requisite. I would caution, however, against being too hasty with the lancet, unless an evident accumulation of blood in the head is present, for otherwise it might do harm.

EPILEPSY.

During the fit care should be taken that the patient do not injure himself by biting his tongue, &c., by the violence of his struggles. His clothes should be generally loosened, and his head elevated, with a piece of wood put between the teeth. No cup or glass ought to be given him to drink from till the convulsive delirium has subsided, as he will be apt to bite a piece from such vessels, and injure his mouth. When it has been caused by drinking strong liquors, an emetic will always remove the fit. Bleeding is also, in many cases, of advantage; but this must depend on the circumstances.

I.—ALTERATIVES.

Those medicaments which effect a gradual change in any morbid or faulty secretion, or tend to improve any diseased action by slow degrees, are distinguished by the name of ALTERATIVES. The term is not free from objection, as all medicines are in one sense alterative; but as it is much used and understood in the limited sense which I have just given, I am induced, even at the risk of some repetitions, to give a few of the principal simples and formulæ of this class. Dr. Paris lays it down as an almost universal rule, "That whenever an alterative medicine acts with violence on the primæ viæ, its energies are uselessly expended, and the object of its exhibition defeated." This, however, must be taken with some limitation,

and not in the absolute sense in which it is thus laid down.

Table of the Principal Alteratives, and their Doses.

Acetas Hydrargyri, E. D.	- - - -	gr. j.	to gr. vi.
Acidum Sulphuricum dilutum, L. E. D.		℥x.	to ℥xxx.
Anthemidis flores L. E. Chamæmeli flor. D.		ʒss.	to ʒij.
Antimonii Oxydum, L.	- - - -	gr. ¼.	to gr. j.
----- Sulphuretum, L. E.	- - -	gr. xv.	to ʒij.
Antimonium Tartarizatum, L.	- - -	gr. ⅛.	to gr. ss.
Hydrargyri Oxymurias, L.	- - - -	gr. ⅞.	to gr. j.
----- Submurias, L.	- - - -	gr. j.	to gr. ij
----- Sulphuretum nigrum, L.	-	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta, L. D.	- - -	gr. v.	to ʒss.
Sulphur Lotum L. Sulph. Sublimatum			
lot. E. and D.	- - - -	ʒss.	to ʒij.
Mezerei Cortex L. D. Daphnes Mex. Cort. E.		gr. j.	to gr. x.
Guaiaci resina et lignum, L. E. D.	- - -	gr. v.	to ʒ. j.
Sarsaparillæ Radix, L. E. D.	- - -	ʒj	to ʒj.
Balniæ Sulphuricæ, et Aquæ Vaporis.			
Fumigationes Chlorinæ, &c.			

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS ALTERATIVUS DIURETICUS.

℞. Scillæ Radicis exsiccatae gr. iij.
 Pulveris Opii gr. ss.
 Cinnamomi Corticis gr. x.
 Fiat pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

In Dropsical Affections.

PARIS.

VEL.

℞. Scillæ Radicis exsiccatae gr. ij.
 Pilulæ Hydrargyri gr. iij.
 Opii gr. ss.
 Fiat pilula.

To be taken at bed-time for four consecutive nights. PARIS.

PILULÆ PLUMMERI.

℞. Hydrargyri Submuriatis,
 Antimonii Sulphureti præcipitati āā ʒj.
 Guaiaci ʒij.
 Copaivæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ quinque granorum.

One or two for a dose in Syphilis, Dyspepsia, &c.

PLUMMER.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L.

℞. Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferventis 0iv.

Sassafras Radicis concisæ,

Guaiaci Ligni rasi,

Glycyrrhizæ Radicis contusæ, āā ʒj.

Mezerei Radicis Corticis ʒiij.

Decoque per quartam horæ partem, et cola.

In Syphitis, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases, &c. four ounces in milk twice or thrice a day.

ABERNETHY.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM.

℞. Scobis Ligni Guaiaci ʒiij.

Uvæ passæ ʒij.

Radicis Sassafras concisæ.

Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, āā ʒj.

Aquæ 0x.

Decoque igne leni lignum Guaiaci et uvas passas cum Aqua, ad 0v. sub finem adjiciens Radices; dein cola.

In Chronic Rheumatism, one or two pints per day.

CHAUSSIER.

JULEPUS ACIDI SULPHURICI.

℞. Acidi Sulphurici diluti ʒij.

Aquæ fontanæ ʒiv.

Syrupi simplicis ʒij.

M. Ft. Julepus cujus æger bibat ʒij—iv. bis quotidie, ope tubuli vitrei, ex aquæ cyatho.

In Diseases of the Skin.

BIETT.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis gr. x. solve in

Aqua distillata ʒx. addeque

Tinct. Lyttæ ʒss.

Fiat Lotio.

In Herpes.

ADAMS.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS AMYGDALINA.

℞. Amygdal. amar. ʒij. terc cum

Aq. distill. ʒj. gradatim affusa. Cola, addeque
Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis ʒj.

Fiat Lotio.

In Lepra, and other Cutaneous Affections. DUNCAN.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXY MURIATIS
MUCILAGINOSA.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis gr. iiss. solve in
Aquæ distillatæ ʒj. atque trituratione adde
Pulveris Acaciæ Gummi ʒss.

Fiat Lotio.

In Herpes, Lepra, Syphilitic Eruptions, &c. FRANK.

AQUA RUBRA.

℞. Hydrargyri deuto-chlorureti ʒj.
Aqua distillatæ ʒj.
Anchusæ Radicis q. s. coloris causâ.
Misce.

One or two ounces to be applied to Syphilitic Eruptions.
ALIBERT.

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI.

℞. Potassæ Sulphureti ʒij. solve in
Aq. distill. ʒj.
Fiat Lotio.

In Porrigo, Scabies, Lepra, &c. WILLAN.

LOTIO VERATRI.

℞. Decocti Veratri ʒj.
Potassæ Sulphureti ʒss.
Solve ut ft. lotio.

In Psora and Porrigo, but not very safe. CULLEN.

PILULÆ ACETATIS HYDRARGYRI.

℞. Acetatis Hydrargyri,
Opii,
Camphoræ, āā ʒjss.
Syrupi Papaveris somniferi q. s.
Fiant Pil. xxx. una, mane, nocteque sumenda.

In Syphilis. CARMICHAEL.

PILULÆ CONII CUM CINCHONA.

℞. Extracti Conii gr. xxx.
Extracti Cinchonæ ʒj.

Misce, fiant pil. xxx. una ter quotidie sumenda.

In Scirrhus Phlegmon.

RUSH.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri Sub-Muriatis ʒj.

Opii ʒss.

Antimonii Tartarizati ʒss.

Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.

Fiant pil. xl. una ter quotidie sumenda.

In Hepatitis.

LIND.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATIS.

℞. Pulveris Acaciæ Gummi ʒij.

Hydrargyri Sub-Muriatis gr. xxiv.

Tere simul ut fiant Pulveres xxiv. quorum unus singulis noctibus sumendus est.

In Dyspepsia.

PHILIP.

This, I am of opinion, is a very bad form.

PULVIS SULPHURETI HYDRARGYRI CUM MAGNESIÆ CARBONATE.

℞. Sulphureti Hydrargyri nigri

Magnesiæ Carbonatis āā gr. v. tere simul cum

Hydrargyri Sub-Muriatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ vel $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fiat Pulvis hora somni sumendus.

In Tinea and other Cutaneous Affections.

CHEYNE.

PULVIS SULPHURETI HYDRARGYRI NIGRI CUM PULVERE ANTIMONIALI.

℞. Sulphureti Hydrargyri nigri gr. xxx.

Pulveris antimonialis gr. ij.

M. Fiat Pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

In Scrofula.

SMITH.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. E.

℞. Corticis Daphnes Mezerei ʒij.

Radici Glycyrrhizæ contusæ ʒss.

Aquæ ʒiij.

Docoque igne leni ad libras duas, et cola.

In secondary Syphilis, ʒiij. to ʒvj. thrice a day.

THOMSON.

BOLUS ANTIMONII SULPHURETI.

℞. Antimonii Sulphureti,

Sulphureti Hydrargyri nigri, āā ʒj.

Confectionis Aurantii q. s.

Fiat bolus mane nocteque sumendus.

In Scrofula.

CHEYNE.

BOLUS HYDRARGYRI.

℞. Hydrargyri purificati gr. j.

Confectionis Rosæ ʒss.

Tere accuratissime donec globuli visum effugiant, et
fiat bolus alternis noctibus hora somni sumendus.

In Dyspepsia, as a substitute for blue pill.

CATAPLASMA HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis gr. ij. solve in

Aquæ distillatæ ʒij. addeque

Micæ Panis q. s.

Fiat cataplasma ter quotidie renovandum.

In Scrofulous Swellings.

HAMILTON.

POTUS DIETETICUS ULYSSIPONENSIS.

℞. Sarsaparillæ Radicis concisæ,

Radicis Chinæ, āā ʒj.

Nucum Juglandis cortice siccatarum numero xx.

Antimonii ʒij.

Lapidis Pumicis in pulvere ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ 0x. decoque ad 0v. poculum medium
ter quotidie.

In Scorbutus, and during a Mercurial Course.

ABERNETHY.

EMBROCATIO ALKALINA.

℞. Liquoris Potassæ ʒj.

Liquoris Ammoniacæ Acetatis ʒij.

Spiritus tenuioris ʒviij.

Misce ut fiat Embrocatio.

In Diseases of the Skin.

WILLAN.

EMBROCATIO HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis gr. ij. solve in

Aquæ distillatæ ʒiv. addeque

Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi ʒj.

Fiat Embrocatio.

In Cutaneous Affections.

BATEMAN.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS.

℞. Liquoris Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis ℥ij.
Aquæ distillatæ ℥iiij.

Fiat Injectio.

In Gonorrhœa, altering the strength according to the Case. LAGNEAU.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri Sub-Muriatis ℥ij. tere ad solutionem cum Mucilaginiis Acaciæ Gummi ℥ss. addeque proinde Aquæ distillatæ 0j.

Fiat Injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.

BROMFIELD.

MISTURA ALTERATIVA.

℞. Hydrargyri Oxy-Muriatis gr. iv.

Alcoholis ℥viiij. Tere et adde

Vini Antimonialis ℥L.

Capiat æger ℥ss. bis in die.

In Syphilis and Chronic Rheumatism.

BLANE.

II.—ANODYNES.

This term has been applied in the same sense as *Sedatives*, to those medicines which relieve pain. I have arranged the Anodynes under NARCOTICS.

III.—ANTACIDS OR ABSORBENTS.

These medicines act chemically, by neutralizing the acids in the stomach and bowels, destroying or modifying their irritative effects, and in some cases producing a neutral purgative salt. They are little more than palliatives, unless combined with other treatment, such as may alter the disordered secretions, and remove them when morbidly accumulated.

Table of the Principal Antacids, and their Doses.

Liquor Potassæ, L. Aqua Pot, E.	- -	℥x	to ℥ss.
Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis, L.	- -	℥ss.	to ℥jss.
Potassæ Carbonas, L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ℥ss.
Potassæ Subcarbonas, L.	- - - - -	gr x.	to ℥ss.

Sodæ Carbonas, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Sodæ Subcarbonas, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Aqua Supercarbonatis Potassæ, E.	- - - - -	ʒviii.	
----- Sodæ, E.	- - - - -	ʒviii.	
Ammonia Subcarbonas, L. E.	- - - - -	gr. v.	to ʒj.
Liquor Ammonia, L. Aq. Am. E. D.	- - - - -	℥x.	to ℥xx.
Liq. Am. Subcarbonatis, L. Liq. Am.			
Carb. D.	- - - - -	f ʒss.	to f ʒjss.
Spiritus Ammonia, L. D. Alcoh. Am. E.		f ʒss.	to f ʒj.
Sodæ Subcarbonas exsiccata, L. D.	- - - - -	gr. v.	to gr. xv.
Liquor Calcis, L. Aq. Calcis, E. D.	- - - - -	f ʒij.	to ʒss.
Creta, L. D. Carb. Calcis, E.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒij.
----- Præparata, L. D. Carb. Calcis,			
præp. E.	- - - - -	ʒss.	ʒij.
----- Præcipitata, D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒij.
Testæ, L.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒij.
Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis, E.	- - - - -	j pro re nata.	
Troch. Carb. Magnesia, E.	- - - - -	j pro re nata.	
Magnesia, L. E. D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒj.
Magnesia Carbonas, L. E. Magnesia, D.		ʒj.	to ʒj.
Sapo Durus, L. E. Sap. Dur. Hispani-			
cus, D.	- - - - -	gr. v.	to ʒss.

SELECT FORMULAE.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA, D.

℞. Ramentorum ligni guaiaci ℥ss.

Glycyrrhizæ incisæ et contusæ ʒj.

Corticis sassafras contusi ʒss.

Seminum coriandri ʒij.

Aquæ calcis, *mensura* 0vj.

Macera sine calore per biduum, et cola.

Dose ʒij. to ʒvj. thrice a day in Scrofula and Cutaneous Disorders.

CARMICHAEL.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDA.

℞. Picis liquidæ, *mensura* 0ij.

Aquæ congium.

Misce agitans cum bacillo ligneo per horæ quartem partem; dein postquam pix subsederit, coletur liquor, et in lagenis probè obturatis servetur.

In Phthisis, &c. 0j. to 0ij. a day, but it has little efficacy.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L.

- ℞. Cretæ præparatæ lbss.
 Cinnamomi Corticis ℥iv.
 Tormentillæ Radicis,
 Acaciæ Gummi, āā ℥iij.
 Piperis longi Fructus ℥j.

Separatim in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein misce.

Dose ℥ss. to ℥j. in *Diarrhæa and Dysentery*.

PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS. E.

- ℞. Carbonatis Calcis præparati ℥iv.
 Corticis Lauri Cinnamomi ℥jss.
 Nuclei Myristici Moschatæ ℥ss.
 Tere simul in pulverem.

Dose ℥ss. to ℥j. in *Diarrhæa and Dysentery*.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L.

- ℞. Pulveris Cretæ compositi ℥viss.
 Opii duri contriti ℥iv.
 Misce.

Dose ℥j. to ℥ij. in *Diarrhæa and Dysentery*.

MISTURA CRETÆ. L.

- ℞. Cretæ præparatæ ℥ss.
 Sacchari purificati ℥iij.
 Acaciæ Gummi contriti ℥ss.
 Aquæ ℥j.
 Misce.

Dose ℥j. to ℥ij. in *Cardialgia and Pyrosis*.

PULVIS CRETÆ CUM OPIO ET CATECHU.

- ℞. Pulveris Cretæ Compositi cum opio ℥j.
 Pulveris Catechu Extracti gr. xv.
 Sit pulvis, post singulas sedes liquidas sumendus.

In Diarrhæa from Acidity.

PARIS.

PULVIS CARBONATIS MAGNESIÆ CUM FÆNICULO

- ℞. Magnesiae Carbonatis ℥ss.
 Aurantii Corticis exsiccati,
 Fœniculi seminum,
 Sacchari purificati, āā ℥j.

Terantur in pulverem, gr. x. ter in die sumenda.

For Wet-nurses, when their Children are troubled with gripes.

ROSENSTIEN.

MISTURA HÆMATOXYLI CUM CRETA.

℞. Extracti Hæmatoxyli ʒjss.

Misturæ Cretæ ʒvj.

Tinctura Cardamomi ʒj.

Fiat mistura; cujus sit dosis cochlearia tria magna
pro re nata. - HOOPER.*In Diarrhœa.*

MISTURA POTASSÆ ET CALCIS.

℞. Liquoris Potassæ f ʒij.

Liquoris Calcis f ʒvj.

Misce cujus capiat æger, cochleare amplum unum vel
alterum ex poculo jusculi bovini, pro re nata.*In Gravel, Cardialgia, and Diarrhœa.* BLANE.

SOLUTIO POTASSÆ SUB-CARBONATIS.

℞. Potassæ subcarbonatis ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ f ʒij.

Solve, cujus capiat æger ℥xx. ad ℥c. ex aquæ cyatho
parvo singulis diebus per aliquot hebdomadas.*In Rickets, Scrofula, &c.* ROSENSTEIN.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS CUM CRETA

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ compositi gr. v.

Mistura cretæ ʒxij.

Spiritus cinnamomi ʒij.

Syrupi papaveris ʒj.

Misce ut fiat haustus quarta quaque hora adhibendus.

In Diarrhœa and Dysentery. HOOPER.

PULVIS CRETÆ CUM RHEO.

℞. Pulveris Cretæ compositi L. ʒj.

Rhei Radicis contriti gr. xv.

Misce ut fiat pulvis hora somni sumendus.

In Pyrosis and Cardialgia. NICOLAI.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis ʒj.

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ ʒiij.

Syrupi Rosæ ʒij.

Misce sumat partem dimidiam pro haustu.

In Diarrhœa. HAMILTON.

PILULÆ ANTACIDÆ.

℞. Extracti Gentianæ

Ammoniae subcarbonatis āā ʒj.

Misce fiat pilulæ xxiiij. duæ bis vel ter die sumantur.
In obstinate Cardialgia and Gouty Habits. **BRANDE.**

MISTURA CRETÆ PRÆPARATÆ.

℞. Cretæ Præparatæ gr. xij.

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ ʒiiss.

Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi ʒss.

Spiritus Carui ʒiv.

Syrupi Zingiberis ʒij.

Misce, sumat ʒij. pro re nata.

In Acidities and Pyrosis.

MONRO.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS AROMAT.

℞. Magnesiae Carbonatis ʒvj.

Pulveris Rhei ʒiv.

Aquæ Fontanæ ʒviiij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi ʒviiij.

Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi ʒj.

Misce, ʒj. ter quotidie (concusso prius vitro) sumend.

In Pyrosis, &c.

DUNCAN.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ.

℞. Magnesiae ʒj.

Spiritus Cinnamomi ʒiv.

Liquoris Ammoniae (vel Spirit. Ammon. Arom.) ʒj.

Aquæ puræ ʒv.

Misce, sumatur ʒj.—ʒiiss. p. r. n.

In Aphthæ.

CLARKE.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Magnesiae Carbonatis ʒj.

Pulveris Rhei gr. xxx.

Aquæ Anethi ʒiiij.

Spiritus Ammoniae aromatici ℥xxx.

Misce, ʒij. vel plures pro re nata bis terve quotidie sumend.

In the Diarrhœa of Infants.

CHEYNE.

PILULÆ PULVERIS CRETÆ COMPOSITI.

℞. Pulveris Cretæ compositi cum Opio ʒss.

Confectionis aromatici q. s.

Fiant Pilulæ viij.

In Acidities and Diarrhœa.

HAMILTON

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Magnesiae Carbonatis ʒij.

Pulveris Rhei gr. viij—x.

Pulveris Cinnamomi compositi gr. xij.

Misce, fiat Pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

In Acidities.

FRANK.

MISTURA ANTACIDA.

℞. Liquor Calcis,

Lactis āā ʒj

Misce.

In great Irritation of the Stomach, and in Yellow Fever.

MISTURA CRETÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Misturæ Cretæ ʒv.

Tincturæ Catechu,

Tincturæ Cinnamomi āā ʒss.

Misce.

In Diarrhœa and Acidity from Relaxation. BRANDE.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ AROMATICA.

℞. Magnesiae ʒss.

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f ʒiiss.

Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi f ʒss.

Spiritus Carni f ʒiv.

Syrupi Zingiberis f ʒij.

Misce sumatur cochleare medioere unum pro re nata.

In Cardialgia and Flatulence.

PARIS.

MISTURA CRETÆ AROMATICA.

℞. Cretæ præparatæ gr. xv.

Spiritus Nucis moschati ʒj.

Syrupi Zingiberis ʒij.

Aquæ fontanæ ʒjss.

Fiat mistura bis die sumenda.

In flatulent Cardialgia.

FRANK.

PULVIS CARBONATIS MAGNESIÆ CUM SODA.

℞. Glycyrrhizæ radicis contritæ ʒj.

Magnesiæ Carbonatis ʒss.

Sodæ subcarbonatis,

Zingiberis radicis contritæ, āā gr. v.

Misce.

In Cardialgia.

NICOLAI.

PILULÆ SUBCARBONATIS AMMONIÆ CUM RHEO.

℞. Ammoniæ subcarbonatis gr. v.

Extracti Rhei gr. viij.

Fiat massa in pilulas tres dividenda.

In Dyspepsia and flatulent Acidities.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS AMARUS.

℞. Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis f ʒss.

Infusi Gentianæ compositi f ʒj.

Tincturæ Cascarillæ f ʒj.

Fiat haustus, pro re nata.

In Dyspepsia, &c.

DUNCAN.

MISTURA POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS CUM CRETA

℞. Liquoris Potassæ subcarbonatis ℥xv. ad ℥xx.

Mistura Cretæ ʒij.

Tincturæ Calumbæ ʒij.

Misce capiat æger cochleare minimum ter in die.

In Dyspepsia, &c.

FRANK.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ CUM OPIO.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ ℥xvj.

Misturæ Amygdalæ f ʒij.

Tincturæ Opii ℥x.

Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In Acidities of the Primæ viæ.

A. T. THOMSON.

MISTURA CALUMBÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Infusi Calumbæ ʒv.

Tincturæ Calumbæ ʒj.

Ammoniæ subcarbonatis ʒss.

Fiat mistura, sumantur cochlearia iij. ampla mane et meridie.

In Cardialgia and Flatulence in Gouty Habits. BRANDE.

PILULÆ SODÆ SUBCARBONATIS COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Pilulæ Aloes cum myrrha,

Pilulæ Ferri compositæ, āā ʒj.

Sodæ subcarbonatis ʒj.

Fiat massa et divide in pilulas No. xxx. e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.

In Chlorosis.

PARIS.

IV.—ANTHELMINTICS OR VERMIFUGES.

The generation of worms in the human body, and consequently the *modus operandi* of vermifuge medicines, is still involved in mystery. Dr. Paris hesitates not to say, that bitters are an absolute poison to worms, and illustrates it by the fact that flies are poisoned by quassia! I have seldom met with worse reasoning from a vague analogy; for a fly is as different in constitution from an intestinal worm, as a quadruped is from a fish. The truth is, that bitters invigorate the bowels, and prevent the accumulation of the slime and mucus, without which worms cannot live; and the medicine which does this most effectually is the best vermifuge, whether it remove the slime mechanically, by purging, as is the case with scruple doses of calomel, every other night, followed by the black draught the succeeding morning; or whether it act by preventing its secretion, as astringent and bitter tonics. Turpentine seems to act by killing the worms, as well as by its purgative quality.

Table of the Principal Anthelmintics, and their Doses.

Hydrargyri Submurias, L. E. D	- - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Hydrargyrum Sulphuretum nigrum, L. E.		gr. v.	to ʒss.
Ferri fila L. E. Ferri scobs. D.	- - -	gr. j.	to ʒij.
Ferri subcarbonas, L. Fer. Carb. E. D.		gr. ij.	to ʒiv.
Stannum L. Stan. limatura E. Stan. pulv. D.	ʒj		to ʒiv.
Oleum Terebinthinæ rect. L. D. Ol. pin.			
pur. E.	- - - - -	℥x.	to f ʒij.
Olivæ oleum L. Ol. fix. Ol. Europ. E.			
Ol. olivar. D.	- - - - -	f ʒiv.	to ℥ss.
Dolichi pubes, L. E. Dol. setæ D.	- -	gr. v.	to gr. x.
Artemisiæ santonicæ caecum. E. D.	-	ʒss.	to ʒj.
Spigeliæ radix, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒij.
Filicis radix mas, L. E. D:	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒiv.
Tanaceti folia, E. D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒj.
Geoffrææ cortex, E. D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒij.
Cambogia L. Gambogia, E. D.	- - -	gr. ij.	to gr. xx.
Allii radix, L. E. D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒij.
Assafœtida, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Camphora, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. iiij.	to ʒj.

Tabaci folia, L. E. Nicotianæ folia, D.	gr. ss. to gr. v.
Scammonia, L. E. Scammonium, D.	- gr. v. to ʒj.
Sagapenum, L. E. D.	- - - - - gr. x. to ʒss.
Ruta angustifolia, - - - - -	- gr. x. to ʒj.
Fucus Helminthocorton (<i>Form. de Mont-</i> <i>pell.</i>) - - - - -	gr. xii. to ʒij.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

POTIO ANTHELMINTICA.

- ℞. Fuci Helminthocortonis ʒij. ad ʒvj.
 Syrupi mellis ʒj.
 Aquæ bullicntis ʒvj.
 Misce pro dose. CHAUSSIER.

PULVIS FILICIS NOUFFERI.

- ℞. Filicis radicis contritæ ʒij. ad ʒiij.
 Aquæ menthæ, cyathum unum.
 Sumatur primo diluculo et clapsis duabus horis, devo-
 retur bolus sequens :
 ℞. Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v. vel gr. vj.
 Cambogiæ gr. vj. ad gr. x.
 Misce et sumatur subindé haustulus theæ viridis.
In Tapeworm. MADAME NOUFFER.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRO-ALOETICÆ.

- ℞. Hydrargyri ʒjss.
 Adipis suillæ ʒj. Terc accuraté et adde
 Aloes Soccotrinæ pulverizati, q. s.
 Fiant pilulæ, sing. quatuor grana continens.
Four pills in the morning fasting, in Tænia.
 (*Form. de Montpell.*) M. BORIES.

PULVIS SPIGELIÆ.

- ℞. Spigeliæ radicis contritæ gr. x. ad gr. xx.
 Sumatur mane et vespere.
To Children from two to twelve. GARDEN.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ.

- ℞. Spigeliæ radicis concisæ ʒxij.
 Aquæ ʒiij.
 Fiat infusio.
Dose six ounces, morning and evening. J. CLARK.

PULVIS RHEI CUM HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATE.

℞. Rhei radicis contriti gr. x.

Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. x. ad ʒj.

Misce ut fiat pulvis pro dosi.

In Lumbrici and Bilious Fever.

PRINGLE.

PULVIS ANTHELMINTICUS.

℞. Jalapi pulv. gr. xv.

Rhei pulv. gr. vj.

Hydrargyri protochlorureti gr. ij.

Misce.

DUPUYTREN.

ELECTUARIUM STANNI.

℞. Pulveris stanni ʒiij.

Confectionis rosæ Gallicæ ʒiij.

Syrupi q. s.

Fiat electuarius ʒj. ad ʒij. pro dose, mane.

In Tænia, and to be followed with a purgative at night

MONRO.

ELECTUARIUM STANNI CUM FERRO.

℞. Stanni granulati ʒvj.

Ferri carbonatis ʒj.

Conservæ absinthii ʒiij.

Misce.

An ounce every morning, in a draught of lime-water.

DUNCAN.

PULVIS CARBONATIS FERRI.

℞. Ferri carbonatis ʒj.

Sumatur ex vehiculo aliquo crasso, mane.

For Children from one to ten years.

RUSH.

BOLUS ANTHELMINTICUS.

℞. Hydrargyri proto-chlorureti gr. ij.

Seminum santonicæ gr. viij.

Camphoræ gr. vj.

Syrupi cujusvis q. s.

Misce et repetatur pro re nata.

CHAUSSIER.

ELECTUARIUM DOLICHI.

℞. Dolichi leguminum pubis ʒss. ad ʒjss.

Syrupi cujusvis q. s.

Fiat electuarius.

A tea-spoonful every morning, for Lumbrici. BANCROFT.

ELECTUARIUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞. Olei terebinthinæ rectificati ℥ss. vel ℥ij.

Mellis q. s.

Fiat electuarium.

Every eight hours for Tænia.

THOMPSON.

CATAPLASMA TABACI.

℞. Tabaci foliorum

Aceti āā q. s.

Contunde ut fiat cataplasma.

- Applied to the region of the Stomach for Lumbrici, but not safe.

BARTON.

ENEMA TABACI.

℞. Tabaci folia ℥ss.

Aquæ ferventis ℥x. macer. et col. ut

Fiat enema, pro re nata.

For Ascarides, but not safe.

THOMAS.

ENEMA ALOETICA.

℞. Aloes vulgaris pulveris ℥j.

Decocti avenæ ℥x.

Misce ut fiat enema.

For Ascarides.

CLARK.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞. Olei terebinthinæ ℥j.

Decocti papaveris 0ss.

Vetelli ovi No. j.

Misce.

MARTINET.

PULVIS SODÆ MURIATIS.

℞. Sodæ muriatis ℥ij.

Coccinellæ ʒij.

Misce ut fiat pulvis.

Dose, half a drachm in the morning.

RUSH.

ENEMA AMARUM.

℞. Sabinæ foliorum,

Rutæ fol.

Absinthii fol. āā ʒiij. coque ex

Aquæ puræ 0j. ad ℥x. col. et adde

Olei ricini ℥ss.

Misce ut fiat enema.

For Ascarides.

DUNCAN.

ENEMA CALCIS.

℞. Liquoris calcis tepedi ℥x.

Pro enemate.

For Ascarides. If it acts too violently, a little mucilage may be added.

FREER.

POTIO CALCIS.

℞. Liquoris calcis 0ss. in dic.

To be taken in veal soup.

RUSH.

PILULÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ.

℞. Aloes Socotorinæ,

Extracti tanacetī, āā ℥ss.

Olei rutæ ℥xij.

Fiant pilulæ xij.

One, night and morning in Verminose Cholic. BREMSER.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ CUM LACTE.

℞. Misturæ assafœtidæ ℥iij.

Lactis vaccini ℥v.

Fiat enema.

Every third night for Ascarides.

RUDOLPHI.

V.—ANTISCORBUTICS.

This term was formerly applied, in a vague manner, to medicines supposed to correct what were called Scorbutic Humours, the evidence of whose existence was inferred from cutaneous eruptions of almost every species. The cress tribe ranked high as anti-scorbutics, but it does not appear that they have any particular action independent of their stimulus. The nostrums, called antiscorbutics, such as Lignum's Drops, &c., usually contain corrosive sublimate, disguised by vegetable tinctures, &c.

VI.—ANTISEPTICS.

This term is applied to such medicines as possess the power of preventing animal substances from passing into a state of putrefaction, and of obviating putrefaction when

already begun. It is extremely doubtful, however, that putrefaction ever occurs in the living body, though gangrene, necrosis, &c., approach to it. I could not well omit the so called Antiseptics, though most of them might come in under other divisions. Antiseptics have been arranged under four divisions:—1. *Refrigerating Antiseptics*, as acids, which are principally adapted for the young, vigorous, and plethoric.—2. *Tonic Antiseptics*, as cinchona, cusparia, chamomile, &c., which are suited to almost every condition of the body, and are in general preferable to other antiseptics for relaxed habits.—3. *Stimulating Antiseptics*, as wine and alcohol, which are best adapted to the old and debilitated.—4. *Antispasmodic Antiseptics*, as camphor and assafoetida, which are to be selected for irritable and hysterical habits, &c.

Table of the Principal Antiseptics, and their Doses.

Aqua frigida	- - - - -	ad libitum pro re nata.
Acidum aceticum dilutum L. E. Distil-		
latum, D.	- - - - -	ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acidum citricum, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒij
Acidum Muriaticum, L. E. D.	- - - - -	℥x. to ℥xx.
—— Nitricum, L. E.	- - - - -	℥vj. to ℥xx.
—— Sulphuricum dilutum, L. E. D.	- - - - -	℥iij. to ℥xxx.
Absinthium, L. Artemisiæ Abs. fol. E.	- - - - -	ʒj. to ʒj.
Anthemis Nobilis, L. E. Chamæmeli		
flor. D.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒj.
Camphora, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. iij to ʒj.
Cinchona Lancifolia, L. E.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒjss.
—— Oblongifolia, L. E.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒjss.
—— Cordifolia, L. E.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒjss.
Limones, L. D. Citri medici fruct. E.	- - - - -	ad libitum.
Myrrha, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒj.
Opium, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr ss. to gr. v.
Alumen, L. E. D.	- - - - -	gr. x. to ʒj.
Aqua super Carbonatis sodæ.	- - - - -	ʒiv. to ʒvj.
Liquores fermentati	- - - - -	-
Alcohol, sive Spiritus Vinosus	- - - - -	-
Suffimenta acida	- - - - -	-
Refrigerantia, &c.	- - - - -	-
Quinina et Quininæ sulphas	(See NEW MEDICINES, P.)	

SELECT FORMULAE.**PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM CAMPHORA.**

℞. Cinchonæ corticis contritæ ℥ss.

Camphoræ, alcoholis pauxillo solutæ gr. v.

Fiat pulvis, tertiis vel quartis horis sumendus.

In Gangrene.

HARTMANN.

MISTURA ACIDI SULPHURICI.

℞. Acidi Sulphurici ℥ss.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥x.

Syrupi simplicis ℥ij.

Misce.

WARDROP.

Where the bowels are in a relaxed state, twenty or thirty drops of the tincture of opium may be added.

CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICA.

℞. Cataplasmatidis micæ panis,

Pulveris kino,

Camphoræ,

Fiat cataplasma.

For Gangrene.

DUPUYTREN.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS.

℞. Farinæ seminis Hordei lbss.

Aquæ fontanæ, q. s. ad crassitudinem aptam addeque

Carbonis ligni in pulv. subliss. trit. ℥ijss.

Misce ut fiat cataplasma.

In Gangrene.

OLIVIER.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTANS.

℞. Farinæ Tritici ℥ijj.

Cerevisiæ Fermenti ℥ij.

Mellis ℥j.

Commisceantur bene ut fiat cataplasma.

In Gangrene.

CHOMEL.

VEL.

℞. Infusi seminum Hordei siccatorum (*Anglice* MALT) lbss.

Farinæ Tritici q. s. ad crassitudinem aptam, agitatione commisceantur, addeque proinde,

Cerevisiæ Fermenti cochleare unum,
Ut fiat cataplasma.

In Gangrene.

CLEGHORN.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ,
Confectionis Aromaticæ, āā ℥ss.
Syrupi Aurantii q. s.

Ut fiat Electuarium cujus Nucis Moschatae magnitudo
quartis horis ex aquæ Selteranæ poculo sumenda est.

In Scurvy.

JACKSON.

ENEMA ACETI.

℞. Aceti ℥j. Misce cum
Aquæ ℥iij.
Ut fiat enema antisepticum.

In Typhus, &c.

FRANK.

ENEMA ANTISEPTICA.

℞. Cinchonæ corticis ℥j.
Camphoræ ℥ij.
Aquæ Oij.
Misc.

For Gangrenous Fevers.

RECAMIER.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ.

℞. Pulveris Cinchon. ℥j. Misce cum
Lactis tepidi (vel juris bovini) q. s.
Ut fiat enema.

For Typhus, Variola Confluens, &c.

PETIT.

FOTUS CINCHONÆ VINOSUS.

℞. Cinchonæ ℥j.
Sodæ Muratis ℥ss. coque, per semihoram, in
Vini rubri Lusitensis Oij.
Ut fiat Fotus.

For Gangrene and Sphacelus.

BANG.

GARGARISMA CONTRAJERVÆ.

℞. Decocti Hordei ℥vj. inter coquendum adde
Radici Contrajervæ contus. ℥ij. colaturæ et adde
Acidi aceticæ ℥j.
Tincturæ Myrrhæ ℥ss.

Mellis Rosæ ʒiij.

Ut fiat Gargarisma.

In Cynunche, &c.

GRAPPENGEISER.

GARGARISMA DECOCTI CINCHONÆ.

℞. Decocti Cinchon. ʒvj.

Acidi Muriatici ʒss. ad ʒj.

Tincturæ Aurantii ʒv.

Tincturæ Myrrhæ ʒj.

Misce ut fiat Gargarisma.

In Cynanche.

CLARKE.

GARGARISMA DECOCTI CINCHONÆ CUM ACIDO SULPHURICO.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ ʒvj.

Tinct. Myrrhæ ʒij.

Acidi Sulphurici diluti ʒss.

Misceantur.

In Scorbatic Affections of the Gums.

HUNTER.

GARGARISMA DETERGENS.

℞. Infusi Rosæ ʒvi.

Aluminis (vel Sodæ Boratis) ʒiss.

Mellis Rosæ ʒj.

Misceantur.

In Scorbatic Affections of the Gums.

PRINGLE.

GARGARISMA TINCTURÆ MYRRHÆ.

℞. Decocti Hordei ʒv.

Oxymellis ʒj.

Tinct. Myrrhæ ʒij.

Misceantur.

In Scarlatina Anginosa, &c.

LEE.

PILULÆ ANTISEPTICÆ.

℞. Camphoræ,

Potassæ nitratis,

Acaciæ gummi pulv. āā ʒj.

Fiat massa dividenda in pilulas sing. gr. iiij.

From four to eight for a dose in Gangrene. KAPELER.

VEL.

℞. Camphoræ gr. xxiiij.

Moschi gr. viij.

Extracti opii gr. ij.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas vj.

For Hospital Gangrene.

DUPUYTREN.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ VINOSUM AROMATICUM.

℞ Cinchonæ

Cinnamomi, āā ʒj. digere per horas xlvij. cum

Vini rubri Lusitensis 0j. calore graduum centum

(Fahr.)

Cola, bibat æger ʒj. 2da. quâque horâ.

In Typhus, &c.

CURRIE.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Camphoræ ʒij.

Sacchari purificati ʒss. simul tritis addentur paulatim

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ ʒvj.

Sumat ʒiss. tertiâ quâque horâ.

In Gangrene, &c.

DUNCAN.

MISTURA DECOCTI CINCHONÆ.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ ʒvj.

Tincturæ Cinchonæ compos. ʒj.

Acidi Sulphurici diluti ʒj.

Syrupi Aurantii ʒss.

Sumat ʒij. 2da. quâque horâ.

In Typhus, &c.

LOMMIUS.

PULVIS POTASSÆ NITRATIS.

℞. Potassæ Nitratis quantum velis, redige in pulverem subtilissimum quo pars gangrænosa sæpe quotidie inspergatur.

In Gangrene and Phagedena.

RICHTER.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM.

℞. Camphoræ (Alcoholis pauxillo solutæ), ʒij.

Sacchari purificati ʒss. Simul adjiciantur,

Succi Limonis ʒij.

Aquæ Menthæ pip. ʒvj.

Misce dosis ʒiss. tertiâ quâque horâ.

In Typhus and Gangrene.

In many cases tincture of opium, in the usual propor-

tions, may, with advantage, be added to this mixture, according to Lewis and Cullen.

℞. Aqua sub-carbonatis sodæ

Doses ʒiv. vel ʒvj. at libitum.

PEARSON.

Water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, or soda water is preferable to common water, in most cases of malignant fevers. It allays thirst, and refreshes and invigorates the whole system.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ CUM SERPENTARIA.

℞. Cinchonæ corticis contritæ ʒiij.

Coque in aquæ puræ ʒxvj. ad ʒviij.

Adjice sub finem coctionis serpentariæ Rad. Contrit. ʒij.

Stent per horam, et colatura admisce sp. Cinnamonomi ʒiss.

Acidi Sulphurici diluti ʒiss.

Misce. Dentur ʒij. sextâ quâque horâ.

In Typhus.

PRINGLE.

℞. Vini Rubri Portugalli

Dosis ʒj. vel ʒij. sæpius.

In Typhus, Angina Maligna, and Gangrene. BROWN.

GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI.

℞. Decoct. Cydoniæ ʒviij.

Syrupi Mori ʒj.

Acidi Muriatici ℥xx. vel ℥xxx.

Fiat Gargarisma.

In Putrid Sore Throat.

CONNEL.

GARGARISMA ACIDI SULPHURICI.

℞. Decocti Hordei ʒviij.

Mellis Rosæ ʒj.

Acid Sulphurici diluti ℥xxx. vel ℥xl.

In Malignant Quinsy.

HARTMANN.

GARGARISMA ACIDI ACETICI CUM MYRRHA.

℞. Decocti Hordei ʒxij. inter coquendum adjice

Contrayerv. Rad. Contus. ʒss.

Liquori colato admisce

Acidi Acetici

Tinct. Myrrhæ āā ʒj.

Mell. opt. ʒvj.

Fiat Gargarisma.

In Angina Gangrenosa.

FOTHERGILL.

VAPOR ACIDI ACETICI.

Vapor ex Acido Acetico calido (cui Myrrha et mel prius admista fuerint) faucibus attrahatur ter quaterve de die.

In Angina Maligna.

WALL.

FOMENTUM CINCHONÆ CUM SODÆ MURIATE.

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ ʒxiv.

Sodæ Muriatis ʒj.

Sp. Camphor. ʒij.

Misce pro fomento.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI.

℞. Dauri Radicis q. v. coque in aqua ad aptam molli-
tiem: in pulpam deinde contunde.

For Foul Ulcers.

PEARSON.

CATAPLASMA HUMULI.

℞. Humuli Strobilorum q. v.

Aquæ ferventis q. s. ut modescant strobili.

In Gangrenous Ulcers.

TROTTER.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ.

℞. Cinchonæ Pulv. Subt. ʒj.

Laetis tepid. q. s. ut fiat enema. Mane et Vespere
aut sæpius injiciendum.

MUNRO.

This injection is intended for children labouring under the malignant small-pox. Previous to its administration, Dr. Alexander Munro, senior, directs the lower part of the intestinal canal to be emptied by a laxative injection.

As few children can be prevailed upon to take bark by the mouth in any form, there is, as this author has observed, often a necessity of using it in this way. If the glysters are retained too short a time, he recommends some syrup of poppies to be added; but, for this purpose, a few drops of the tincture of Opium are a preferable addition; and this mode of exhibiting the medicine is still far-

ther confirmed, by employing, as Dr. Lind recommends, the extract (bark) instead, as noticed under tonics, where further remarks on the use of these injections will be ad-
duced.

VII.—ANTILITHICS.

Antilithies are remedies for calculus, but as they are more commonly called “Lithontriptions,” I have arranged them under that head.

VIII.—ANTISPASMODICS.

The *modus operandi* of the medicines strictly belonging to this class is not well understood. Their effect is to allay inordinate muscular action and violent pain, while they do not produce the insensibility and stupor attendant on the exhibition of narcoties.

When spasms arise from debility—stimulants, tonics, or whatever will remove this, will act as antispasmodics. When, on the other hand, spasms arise from irritation, as in the case of wounds, pregnancy, dentition, worms, bile, &c.—narcoties, bleeding, or purgatives will prove antispasmodic.

Table of the Principal Antispasmodics, and their Doses.

Æther Sulphuricus, L. E. D.	- - -	℥xxx. to fʒj.
Moschus, L. E. D.	- - -	gr. ij. to ʒj.
Mistura Moschi, L.	- - -	fʒss. to fʒij.
Tinctura Moschi, D.	- - -	fʒj. to fʒiv.
Castoreum, L. E. Cast. Rossieum, D.	- - -	gr. x. to ʒj.
Tinctura Castorei, L. E. D.	- - -	fʒj. to fʒij.
Oleum Cornu Cervini rectificatum, D.	- - -	℥x. to ℥xv.
Liquor Ammoniac, L. Aqua Ammon. E. D.	- - -	℥x. to ℥xv.
Succinum, L. E. D.	- - -	ʒss. to ʒj.
Petroleum L. Bitumen Pet. E. Pet. Bar-	- - -	
badense, D.	- - -	℥x. to fʒj.
Assafoetida, L. E. D.	- - -	gr. v. to ʒj.
Mistura Assafoetidæ, L. D.	- - -	fʒss. to fʒj.
Tinctura Assafoetidæ, L. E. D.	- - -	fʒj. to fʒij.
Ammoniac Subcarbonas, L. E. Am. Carb.	- - -	
D.	- - -	gr. v. to ʒj.

Galbani Gum. Res. L. D. Bubonis Galb.E.	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Sagapenum, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Valerianæ Radix, L. E. D. - - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒij.
Extractum Valerianæ, D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Infusum Valerianæ, D. . - - - -	f ʒij.	to f ʒiv.
Tiliæ Europææ Flores. (<i>Form. de Mont-</i> <i>pellier.</i>) - - - - -		
Visci albi folia. (<i>Form. de Montpell.</i>)	ʒij.	to ʒj
Croci Stigmata, L. E. Crocus, D. -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Tinctura Croci, E. D. - - - - -	f ʒj.	to f ʒij.
Syrupus Croci, L. - - - - -	f ʒj.	to f ʒij.
Cajeputi Oleum, L. D. Melaleuc. Leue.		
Ol. vol. E. - - - - -	℥j.	to ℥v.
Camphora, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. j.	to ʒj

For *Tonic Antispasmodics*, see “TONICS;” for *Narcotic Antispasmodics*, see “NARCOTICS.”

SELECT FORMULAE.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA.

℞. Castorei triti ʒj.

Assafoetidæ ʒss.

Alcoholis Ammoniaci ʒj.

Digere per dies septem, et per chartam cola.

Dose ʒss to ʒij.

DUNCAN.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS.

℞. Spiritus Ammoniaci ʒj.

Assafoetida ʒij.

Macerare per horas duodecim; tum lento igne in receptaculum frige factum distillet octarius cum semisse.

Dose ʒss. to ʒj. in *Hysteria*.

POWELL.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFÆTIDÆ.

℞. Emplastri Oxidi Plumbi semivitrei,

Assafoetidæ, āā partes duas,

Galbani,

Ceræ flavæ, āā partem unam.

Gummi-resinas simul liquefactas et colatas, adijce Emplastro et Ceræ liquefactis et omnia probe misce.

Over the scrobiculus cordis in Hysteria.

MURRAY.

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Assafœtidæ,
Galbani,
Myrrhæ, āā partes viij.
Olei Succini purissimi partem unam.
Subige in massam eum syrupo simplice.

Dose two to three five-grain pills, in Chorea, &c.

THOMSON.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ.

℞. Radicis Ipecacuanhæ gr. iij. vel gr. v.
Tere in pulverem subtilem.

*On alternate days at dawn, in Asthma, and Uterine
Hæmorrhage.*

AKENSIDE.

PULVIS CARDAMINIS.

℞. Cardaminis florum exsiccati ʒss.
Fiat pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

In Chorea and Epilepsy.

BAKER.

PULVIS AURANTII FOLIORUM.

℞. Aurantii foliorum exsiccati ʒss.
Sacchari purificati ʒij.

Tere in pulverem, bis terve de die sumendum.

In Convulsive Diseases.

HARTMANN.

PULVIS VALERIANÆ.

℞. Radicis Valerianæ ʒj.

Tere in pulverem subtilem.

To be given three or four times a day in Epilepsy.

QUARIN.

BOLUS CASTOREI.

℞. Castorei ʒj.
Ammoniæ Carbonatis gr. v.
Syrupi simplicis q. s.
Fiat bolus ad normam.

In Hysteria.

PHARM. NOSOCOM. EDIN.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM.

℞. Mannæ ʒj.
Solve in decocti chamæmeli compositi, D. mensura,
ʒx.; dein adde,
Olei olivæ ʒj.

Sulphatis magnesiæ ʒss.

Tincturæ assafœtidæ ʒij.

Misceantur.

In Convulsions.

BARNES.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

℞: Galbani ʒj.

Myrrhæ,

Sagapeni, āā ʒjss.

Assafœtidæ ʒss.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

In doses of ten grains in Hysteria, complicated with Amenorrhœa.

MURRAY.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

℞. Valerianæ Radieis ʒiv.

Spiritus tenuioris ʒij.

Macera per dies quatuor decem, et cola.

Dose fʒss to fʒj. in Chorea.

GRAHAM.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

℞. Valerianæ Radieis ʒiv.

Spiritus Ammoniaci aromati ʒij.

Macera per dies quatuor decem, et cola.

Dose fʒss. to fʒj. In Hemiplegia.

MURRAY.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ.

℞. Radieis valerianæ tritæ ʒij.

Aquæ ferventis, *mensura*, ʒvij.

Digere per horam, et cum refrigerit liquor, cola.

Dose fʒij. to fʒiv. In Hysteria.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ.

℞. Radicis valerianæ in pulverem redaetæ ʒix.

Aquæ ferventis *mensura* ʒiij.

Misce, et digere calore medio per horas viginti quatuor in vase clauso; liquorem dein exprime; et per vaporationem ad idoneam spissitatem absume.

Dose gr. x. to ʒj. for Hysteria.

CHEYNE.

GUTTÆ ALKALINÆ.

℞. Potassæ subcarbonatis ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒiij.

Solve, cujus sumantur guttæ decem vel quadraginta pro ratione ætatis.

In the Convulsions of Infants.

HAMILTON.

HAUSTUS CASTOREUS.

℞. Tincturæ Castorei ʒj.
 Ætheris Sulphurici ℥x.
 Tincturæ Opii ℥vij.
 Aquæ Cinnamomi ʒiss.

Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In Hysteria and Epilepsy.

BANG.

PILULÆ MOSCHI CUM CAMPHORA.

℞. Moschi gr. xv.

Camphoræ gr. v.

Spiritus rectificati ℥ij.

Confectionis Rosæ Gallicæ q. s.

Camphoram primum cum spiritu tere, et deinde secundum artem, fiant pilulæ No. xii.

In Subsultus tendinum.

HUNTER.

HAUSTUS MOSCHI CUM ÆTHERE SULPH.

℞. Moschi ʒj.

Acaciæ gummi contriti ʒss.

Tere optime simul, et adde paulatim,

Aquæ Rosæ ʒj.

Ætheris sulphurici fʒj.

Fiat haustus, pro re nata sumendus.

In Typhus and Confluent Small-Pox.

FRANK.

MISTURA ANTI-HYSTERICA.

℞. Assafoetidæ ʒj.

Aquæ Menth. pip. ʒjss.

Tere assafoetidam cum aqua paulatim instillata donec quam optime miscantur, et deinde adde :

℞. Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatae ʒij.

Tincturæ Castorei ʒiij.

Ætheris Sulphurici ʒj.

Fiat mistura, de quas sumatur cochleare unum amplum secundis horis.

In Hysteria.

PARIS.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATA.

℞. Mistura Camphoræ ʒj.

Spiritus Ammoniacæ foetid. ʒss.

Fiat haustus, urgenti flatu, sumendus.

In painful Flatulence.

GÖLIS.

HAUSTUS ANTI-HYSTERICA.

℞. Valerianæ Radicis, in pulverem redactæ ʒj.

Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatae,

Tincturæ Castorei, aa ʒj.

Misturæ Camphoræ ʒxij.

Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

FRANK.

ENEMA TABACI.

℞. Tabaci Foliorum ʒj.

Aquæ ferventis ʒviij.

Macerate per horam in vase leviter clauso, et cola pro enemate.

In Tetanus and Chorea, but not very safe.

PARIS.

PILULÆ ANTI-HYSTERICA.

℞. Massæ Pilulæ Galbani compositæ gr. x.

Divide in pilulas binas, et sint pro dosi.

CHEYNE.

PULVIS ANTI-ASTHMATICUS.

℞. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ radicis gr. j.

Pulv. Sodæ subcarbonatis gr. xij.

Pulv. Opii gr. j.

Fiat pulvis.

One every eight hours, in Asthma and Hooping Cough.

THOMSON.

HAUSTUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI.

℞. Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ ʒiss.

Ætheris sulphurici ʒss.

Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi ʒss.

Tincturæ Opii ℥x.

Syrupi Papaveris somniferi ʒij.

Misce fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus.

In Asthma.

DUNCAN.

HAUSTUS CASTOREI.

℞. Castorei gr. viij.

Decocti Cinchonæ ʒj.

Misce fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus.

In Hooping Cough.

HAMILTON.

HAUSTUS EXTRACTI CONII.

℞. Extracti Conii gr. j.

Decocti Cinchonæ ʒj.

Tincturæ Opii ℥v.

Misce fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In Hooping Cough.

WEBSTER.

HAUSTUS MOSCHI OPIATUS.

℞. Aquæ Fœniculi ʒvi.

Moschi gr. ij. terendo solve, addeque

Tincturæ Opii ℥x.

Syrupi Papaveris somniferi ʒij.

Sumat dimidium et reliquum simul ac spasmi redeant.

In Trismus.

CHESELDEN.

HAUSTUS TINCTURÆ CASTOREI.

℞. Tincturæ Castorei ʒj.

Ætheris sulphurici ℥x.

Tincturæ Opii ℥vij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi ʒiss.

Misce fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In Typhus.

HUNTER.

HAUSTUS TINCTURÆ VALERIANÆ.

℞. Tincturæ Valerianæ ammoniatæ ʒss.

Tincturæ Castorei compositæ ʒj.

Ætheris sulphurici ℥xv.

Aquæ Anethi ʒiss.

Misce fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.

In Epilepsy.

SYDENHAM.

BOLUS ANTISPASMODICUS.

℞. Camphoræ gr. iv.

Potassæ nitratis,

Moschi, āā gr. vi.

Opii gr. ij.

Fiat massa et divide in bol. iv.

In Typhus, with delirium.

ROUCHER.

BOLUS CASTOREI AROMATICUS.

℞. Castorei ℥j. tere cum
 Pulveris Cinnamomi compositi gr. x.
 Fiat bolus ope syrupi zingiberis sextâ quâque horâ ex
 julepo valeriano sumendus.
In Apoplexy. HAMILTON.

BOLUS VALERIANÆ.

℞. Pulveris Valerianæ Radicis ℥j.
 Ferri Carbonatis ℥ss.
 Fiat bolus ope syrupi zingiberis.
In Hysteria. DUNCAN

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM VALERIANA.

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ ℥j.
 Pulveris Valerianæ Radicis ℥ij.
 Fiat electuarium ope syrupi sumatur drachma una
 subinde.
In Hysteria. FRANK.

EMBROCATIO ANTI-HYSTERICA.

℞. Tincturæ Opii ℥ss.
 Ætheris sulphurici ℥ij.
 Spiritus Camphor. ℥ij.
 Misce fiat embrocatio, qua regio epigastrica fricetur.
For Stomachic Spasms. BANG.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ CUM HORDEO.

℞. Assafœtidæ ℥ij. tere ad solutionem cum
 Decocti Hordei ℥xij.
 Ut fiat Enema subinde injiciendum.
In Cholic. HAMILTON.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ CUM OPIO.

℞. Misturæ Assafœtidæ ℥viiij.
 Tincturæ Opii ℥j.
 Misce fiat enema, horâ somni injiciendum.
In Cholic. CLARKE.

GUTTÆ SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATI.

℞. Spiritus Ammoniæ succinati ℥js.
 Ætheris sulphurici ℥j.
 Sumantur ℥xv. ex Aq. Menth. Piper. cyatho.
In Hysteria. ROSENSTEIN.

BOLUS CAMPHORÆ CUM SYRUPO PAPAV.

℞. Camphoræ gr. x.
 Acaciæ Gummi contriti ʒj.
 Syrupi papaveris albi, q. s.
 Fiat bolus pro re nata sumendus.

In Typhus and Subsultus tendinum.

BRERA.

HAUSTUS CAMPHORATUS.

℞. Tincturæ digitalis ℥x. ad ℥xv.
 Misturæ Camphoræ ʒx.
 Tincturæ Calumbæ ʒj.
 Fiat haustus, bis quotidie sumendus.

In Palpitation of the Heart, from Nervous Irritability.

PARIS.

MISTURA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SODÆ SUBCARBONATE.

℞. Tincturæ Opii ℥vj.
 Vini Ipecacuanhæ ʒj.
 Aquæ puræ ʒj.
 Syrupi simplicis ʒiij.
 Sodæ subcarbonatis gr. xxiv.

Sumat Infans sextam partem quartis vel sextis horis.

In Hooping Cough.

PEARSON.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞. Cupri ammoniati gr. ij.
 Micæ panis, q. s.
 Fiant pilulæ quatuor.

One, twice a day in Epilepsy.

THOMSON.

BOLUS MOSCHI CUM CAMPHORA.

℞. Moschi gr. xv.
 Camphoræ trit. cum Alcoholis guttis aliquot gr. v.
 Confectionis Rosæ Caninæ, q. s.
 Fiat bolus.

In Hiccup and Subsultus tendinum.

HARTMANN.

BOLUS MOSCHI CUM AMMONIA.

℞. Moschi,
 Ammoniæ Carbonatis, āā ʒss.
 Confect. Rosæ, q. s.
 Fiat bolus tertiâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Convulsions attending Gangrene.

WHITE.

BOLUS CAMPHORÆ.

℞. Camphoræ ʒss.

Confectionis Rosæ, q. s.

Fiat bolus horâ somni sumendus.

In Mania.

WINTRINGHAM.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM VALERIANA.

℞. Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contriti ʒj.

Valerianæ radicis pulveris ʒij.

Syrupi Aurantiorum, q. s.

Fiat Electuarium ejus devoret æger ʒj. mane et vespere.

In Epilepsy.

MEAD.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ CUM AVENA.

℞. Assafœtidæ ʒij. *

Decocti Avenæ ʒx. ad ʒxij.

Misce pro enemate.

In flatulent Cholic and Hysteria.

BANG.

TISANA CAMPHORATA.

℞. Camphoræ gr. xl.

Mellis albi ʒj.

Aquæ bullientis 0ij.

Tere mel bene cum camphorâ deinceps adde aquam bullientem.

As ordinary drink in Flatulence and Hysteria.

FORM. MONTPELL.

IX.—APERIENTS.

Under this division I shall only mention a few medicines, for the sake chiefly of easy reference, as they properly rank under the head of CATHARTICS. Aperients, or laxatives, act for the most part by unloading the bowels of accumulated or offensive matter, without producing any considerable effect, either on the exhalant vessels of the intestines, or on the secretions of the liver and pancreas. They seem to act, therefore, by stimulating the muscular fibres of the intestines, whence their peristaltic motion is augmented, and the contents of the bowels more quickly and completely discharged.

Table of the Principal Aperients, and their Doses.

Manna, L. E. D.	- - - - -	ʒiv.	to ʒij.
Cassiae pulpa, L. Cas. fistulae fructus,			
E. D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒjss.
Confectio Cassiae, L. Electuarium Cas.			
E. D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Carbo Ligni, L. E. D. (<i>In fœtid eructations.</i>)	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Magnesia, L. E. Magn. usta, D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒj.
Magnesiae carbonas, L. E. Magnesia, D.		ʒss.	to ʒij.
Sulphur Lotum, L. Sulph. sublimatum lotum, E. D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒij.
Sulphur præcipitatum, L.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒij.
Ricini semina et oleum, L. E. D.	- - - - -	f ʒiv.	to f ʒj.
Tamarindi pulpa, L. Tamar. fructus,			
E. D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Taraxaci radix, L. D. Leontod. Tar. herb.			
rad. E.	- - - - -	ʒss.	to ʒj.
Sapo durus, L. E. Sap. Dur. Hispan. D.		gr. v.	to ʒss.
Sodæ Carbonas, L. E.	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Soda Tartarizata, L. Tartras sod. et Pot.			
E. D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Potassæ Supertartras, L. E. Tartarum Crystalli, D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

HAUSTUS SULPHATIS MAGNESIÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞. Magnesiae sulphatis ʒij.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒij.
 Tincturæ jalapæ ʒij.
 Acidi nitrici ℥xx.

Misce pro haustus.

WILSON.

A good Saline Aperient: the Nitrous Acid takes off the unpleasant bitterness of the Sulphate of Magnesia.

MISTURA OLEI RICINI CUM SENNA.

℞. Olei ricini ʒss.
 Tincturæ sennæ ʒss.

Misce.

In Nephritic Affections.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVO-LAXATIVUS.

- ℞. Potassæ tartratis ℥jss.
 Pulveris rhei gr. x.
 Infusi sennæ ℥xij.
 Syrupi aurantii,
 Tincturæ cinnamomi compositæ, āā ℥j.
 Misce fiat haustus. HAMILTON.

MISTURA LAXATIVA.

- ℞. Magnesiae sulphatis ℥j.
 Mannæ ℥ij.
 Infusi sennæ ℥vj.
 Tincturæ sennæ ℥ij.
 Aquæ menthæ viridis ℥j.
 Aquæ distillatæ ℥ij.
 Fiat mistura ejus sumantur cochlearia ampla iij.
 omne mane. ABERNETHY.

MISTURA SULPH. MAGN. CUM SENNA.

- ℞. Magnesiae sulphatis ℥iij.
 Infusi sennæ ℥xij.
 Syrupi rosæ ℥ij.
 Fiat mistura, ejus capiat æger cochleare magnum pro
 re nata. COOPER.

HAUSTUS OLEI RICINI CUM AQUA HORDEI.

- ℞. Olei ricini ℥j.
 Aquæ hordei ℥ij.
 Fiat haustus.
For Inflammation of the Intestines. CLARKE.

MISTURA LAXATIVA COMPOSITA.

- ℞. Olei ricini ℥jss.
 Vitellum ovi unius.
 His rite terendo subactis, adde paulatim,
 Aquæ menthæ viridis ℥v.
 Syrupi aurantii ℥ss.
 Fiat mistura aperiens, de qua capiat æger cochlearia
 tria omni bihorio donec alvus sit soluta.
 PEARSON.

HAUSTUS APERIENS.

- ℞. Magnesiae sulphatis ℥vj.

Mannæ opt. ʒiij.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒxij.

• Fiat haustus.

RUSH.

VEL.

R̄. Potassæ tartratis ʒj.

Infusi sennæ ʒxij.

Syrupi aurantii ʒj.

Fiat haustus purgans.

BELL.

VEL.

R̄. Magnesiæ sulphatis ʒvj.

Infusi sennæ ʒxij.

Syrupi aurantii ʒj.

Fiat haustus purgans.

BLUNDEL.

VEL.

R̄. Pulveris rhei gr. xxv.

Potassæ supertartratis ʒj.

Fiat pulvis purgans ex quovis vehiculo crasso capiendus.

CHOMEL.

PULVIS PURGANS.

R̄. Pulveris jalapæ ʒj.

Potassæ supertartratis ʒj.

• Fiat pulvis purgans ex syrupo sumendus. RICHERAND.

PULVIS APERIENS.

R̄. Pulveris rhei ʒj.

Potassæ supertartratis ʒj.

Pulveris cinnamomi compositi gr. v.

Fiat pulvis aperiens.

BRERA.

PULVIS APERIENS AROMATICUS.

R̄. Pulveris rhei gr. xv.

Pulveris cinnamomi compositæ gr. v.

Fiat pulvis.

In Intermittents.

HAUSTUS APERIENS AROMATICUS.

R̄. Infusi sennæ ʒjss.

Tincturæ rhei ʒij.

Tincturæ lavandulæ compositæ ʒj.

Fiat haustus.

MISTURA APERIENS COMPOSITA.

R̄. Infusi sennæ ʒiv.

Potassæ tartratis ℥vj.

Tincturæ jalapæ ℥ij.

Syrupi rhamni ℥ij.

Capiat dimidium pro dosi.

After bleeding in Apoplexy.

COOPER.

MISTURA APERIENS.

℞. Potassæ tartratis ℥ij

Mannæ optimæ ℥ss.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥vj.

Misce: cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re nata.

MISTURA APERIENS COMPOSITA.

℞. Pulpæ tamarindi ℥ss.

Potassæ supertartratis ℥ij.

Aquæ bullientis ℥v. liquori collato adde,

Aquæ cinnamomi ℥j.

Antimoniz tartarizatæ gr. j. ad gr. ij.

Misce fiat mistura; cujus sumantur cochlearia iv. et repetatur dosis post horas tres, nisi alvus prius respondeat.

For Inflammatory Fever.

THOMAS.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ TART. CUM MANNA.

℞. Potassæ tartratis ℥ij.

Mannæ ℥iv.

Aquæ ferventis ℥ij.

Tincturæ jalapæ ℥xx.

Misce fiat haustus. Sumatur dimidium mo vice.

HAMILTON.

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVUS APERIENS.

℞. Pulveris rhei ℥j.

Spiritus anisi ℥ss.

Aquæ cinnamomi ℥j.

Tincturæ jalapæ ℥ss ad ℥j.

Misce fiat haustus subinde sumatur.

In flatulent Cholic

FRANK.

HAUSTUS APERIENS.

℞. Infusi sennæ ℥iv.

Potassæ supertartratis ℥j.

Syrupi rhamni ʒij.

Misce fiat mistura, sumantur cochlearia magna ij. vel iij. ac repetatur dosis quartis horis ad alvi solutionem.

CLARKE.

MISTURA APERIENS CUM SPIRITU AMMONIÆ AROMATICO.

℞. Pulveris rhei gr. xv.

Magnesiae carbonatis ʒss.

Aquæ anethi ʒjss.

Syrupi rosæ ʒij.

Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici ℥xv.

Misce fiat mistura cujus sumantur cochlearia ij. vel iij. bis terve in die pro re nata.

In Diarrhœa.

LIND.

EMULSIO OLEI RICINI COMPOSITA.

℞. Olei ricini ʒij. tere cum

Mucilaginis gummi acaciæ ʒj. addeque

Aquæ anethi ʒj.

Tincturæ jalapæ ʒj.

Misce fiat mistura, sumatur dimidium pro dosi.

In Jaundice.

RUSH.

X.—AROMATICS.

Medicines, which are fragrant in smell, and usually warm to the taste, are called Aromatics. They are chiefly ranged in this work under CARMINATIVES and TONICS.

XI.—ASTRINGENTS.

The *modus operandi* of this important class of medicines appears to be in a great measure mechanical. They corrugate the fibres of the parts to which they are applied, and often act by sympathy on the more distant; for instance, when the well-known peculiar feeling is excited by tasting the acerb juice of sloes. There is no chemical test for the astringent principle; the taste must be the only criterion, and it is seldom deceived. They are principally used in restraining profluvia, such as epistaxis, fluxes, hæmorrhage, gleet, and leucorrhœa.

Table of the Principal Astringents, and their Doses.

Acidum Sulphuricum dilutum, L. D.	℥ij.	to ℥xl.
Acidum Sulphuricum aromaticum, E.	℥ij.	to ℥xl.
Alumen, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Alumen exsiccatum, L. E. Alum. ustum, D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Zinci Sulphas, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. j.	to ʒj.
Ferri Sulphas, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. j.	to gr. v.
Ferri ramenta et fila, L. E. Fer. scobs. D.	gr. v.	to ʒss.
Rubigo Ferri, D. - - - - -	gr. ij.	to ʒj.
Cupri Sulphas, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. ʒ.	to gr. 5.
Plumbi superacetas, L. Plumb. acetas, E. D. - - - - -	gr. ss.	to gr. ij.
Catechu extractum, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Kino, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Tinctura Kino, L. E. D. - - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒij.
Hæmatoxyli lignum, L. E. D. - - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Extractum Hæmatoxyli, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Quercus Cortex, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Extractum Corticis Quercus, D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒʒ.
Gallæ, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. ii.	to gr. x.
Tinctura Gallarum, D. - - - - -	f ʒss.	to f ʒij.
Liquor calcis, L. Aqua calcis, E. D. - - - - -	f ʒij.	to ʒss.
Tormentillæ radix, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Bistortæ radix, L. D. Polygoni bist. rad. E.	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Achusæ radix, E. D. - - - - -		
Rosæ Gallicæ petala, L. E. Ros. rubræ pet. D. - - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Rosæ centifoliæ petala, L. E. Ros. Da- mascenæ pet. D. - - - - -	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Uvæ ursæ folia, L. D. Arbuti uva ursæ fol. E. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒj.
Pterocarpi lignum, L. E. Santalum rubr. lig. D. - - - - -		
— Draconis Resina, E. - - - - -	gr. v.	to ʒj.
Granati cortex, L. Gran. flores et cort. D.	ʒj.	to ʒj.
Salicis cortex, L. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Salviæ folia, E. D. - - - - -	gr. xv.	to ʒj.
Simaroubæ cortex, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Arsenici oxydum, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr.	
Argenti Nitras, L. E. D. - - - - -	gr. ʒ.	to gr. j.

[See COLLYRIA, INJECTIONS, OINTMENTS, and TONICS.]

SELECT FORMULAE.

HAUSTUS ASTRINGENS.

℞. Quercus corticis contusi ʒss.

Aquæ ferventis ʒxiiij.

Macera per horam, et cola.

℞. Hujus colaturæ ʒiss.

Pulveris gallarum gr. x.

Tincturæ catechu ʒss.

Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ ʒss.

Syrupi corticis aurantii ʒj.

Fiat haustus.

In Diarrhæa.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS CRETÆ CUM CATECHU.

℞. Misturæ cretæ ʒjss.

Tincturæ opii ℥xv.

Tincturæ catechu fʒj.

Fiat haustus, post singulas sedes liquidas sumendus.

In Diarrhæa.

PARIS.

PILULÆ ALUMINIS CUM GENTIANA.

℞. Aluminis contriti gr. v.

Myristicæ nuclei contriti gr. v.

Extracti gentiani q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas ij. dividenda.

In Hæmorrhage.

CULLEN.

MISTURA ALUMINIS CUM LACTE.

℞. Lactis vaccini bullientis ʒj.

Aluminis contriti ʒij.

Ebulliant simul ut fiat coagulum; coletur serum, et sumatur cyathus, subinde.

In Diarrhæa.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS ANTI-HÆMATURITICUS.

℞. Confectionis rosæ gallicæ ʒj.

Infusi rosæ ferventis ʒj.

Maccera per horam et cola.

℞. Hujus colaturæ ʒxiiij.

Acid. sulph. diluti ℥x.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

In Hæmaturia.

WARDROP.

MISTURA UVÆ URSÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Foliorum uvæ ursæ contusi ℥ss.

Aquæ ferventis 0j.

Maccera, et liquorem frigefactum, cola :

℞. Hujus infusi ℥vij.

Tincturæ kino,

Syrupi zingiberis, āā ℥ss.

Fiat mistura, quotidie, partitis haustibus, haurienda.

COOPER.

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES OPIATÆ.

℞. Extracti opii gr. 4.

Extracti papaveris gr. viij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ ter in die sumendæ.

RUSH.

UNGUENTUM GALLARUM.

℞. Pulveris gallarum ℥j.

Adipis præparati ℥j.

Fiat unguentum, parti affectæ applicandum.

In Hæmorrhoids.

CULLEN.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS CUM OXYMELLE.

℞. Infusi rosæ compos. ℥iijss.

Aluminis contriti gr. x.

Oxymellis f℥iij.

Misce pro gargarismate.

In Relaxed Sore Throat.

PARIS.

PILULÆ OPIATÆ ASTRINGENTES.

℞. Plumbi acetatis gr. iij.

Opii puri gr. j.

Extracti conii gr. x.

Fiat massa in pilulas tres dividenda; quarum sumatur una bis quotidie, superbibendo haustum ex acido acetico composito.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS ASTRINGENS.

℞. Infusi cuspariæ f℥j.

Tincturæ catechu f℥j.

Pulveris ipecacuanhæ gr. x.

Fiat haustus.

In Diarrhœa.

PARIS.

POTUS PERSICARLÆ COMPOSITUS.

- ℞. Foliorum persicariæ exsiccatorum ʒj.
 Aquæ distillatæ 0j.
 Radicis glycyrrhizæ excisæ ʒss.
 Decoque ad ʒxij; dein cola, pro potu, in die sumendo.
 BALLIN.

PULVIS ASTRINGENS.

- ℞. Aluminis purificati ʒss.
 Pulveris kino gr. v.
 Fiat pulvis ter in die sumendus. HUNTER.

HAUSTUS MURIATIS FERRI.

- ℞. Tincturæ muriatis ferri ℥x.
 Aquæ cinnamomi ʒxij.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus. RUSH.

PILULÆ TEREBINTHINÆ CUM KINO.

- ℞. Terebinthinæ de Chio ʒj.
 Kino pulveris ʒss.
 Fiant pilulæ xxiv. quarum capiat æger tres ter in die.
 BANG.

MISTURA CRETÆ COMPOSITA.

- ℞. Extracti hæmatoxyli ʒj.
 Misturæ cretæ ʒiv.
 Tincturæ catechu ʒij.
 Spiritus myristicæ ʒj.
 Misce, cujus sit dosis cochlearia tria magna vel quatuor, quâque horâ.
In Dysentery. WILSON.

HAUSTUS ZINCI SULPH. COMPOS.

- ℞. Zinci sulphatis gr. ʒ.
 Aluminis purificati gr. x.
 Infusi rosæ ʒxiiij.
 Syrupi rosæ ʒj.
 Fiat haustus, sextis horis sumendus.
In Hæmorrhage. CLARKE.

HAUSTUS PLUMBI ACETATIS COMP.

- ℞. Plumbi acetatis gr. j.
 Tincturæ opii ℥xx.
 Aquæ cinnamomi ʒv.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒx.

Syrupi aurantii ʒj.

Fiat haustus octavis horis sumendus.

In Hæmorrhage from the Nose, &c.

PILULÆ ZINCI SULPHATIS CUM MYRRHÆ.

℞. Zinci sulphatis gr. x.

Myrrhæ pulveris tritæ ʒjss.

Confect. rosæ q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xx. e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS MURIATIS FERRI.

℞. Tincturæ ferri muriatis ℥x.

Aquæ puræ f ʒj.

Fiat haustus, tertiâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Uterine Hæmorrhage.

CLARKE.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ, vel Aquæ rosæ ʒx.

Fiat injectio subinde utenda.

For Gonorrhœa, &c.

LAGNEAU.

INJECTIO MURIATIS FERRI.

℞. Tincturæ muriatis ferri ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒvj.

Fiat injectio.

Idem.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS.

℞. Aluminis purificati ʒj.

Acidi acetici ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒvj.

Fiat injectio.

Idem.

INJECTIO CORTICIS QUERCUS COMP.

℞. Corticis quercus contusi ʒvj.

Aquæ distillatæ f ʒx.

Coque per sextam partem horæ, et cola:

℞. Hujus colaturæ et infusi lini āā f ʒiv.

Sit pro injectione per vaginam.

In Uterine Discharges, attended with an irritable state of the Vagina.

GREGORY.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS.

℞. Cupri sulphatis gr. jss.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥ij.

Misce ut fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.

HUNTER.

INJECTIO PLUMBI ACET. CUM ZINCI SULPH.

℞. Plumbi acetatis gr. xv.

Sulphatis zinci gr. x.

Aquæ distillatæ.

Misce et cola.

Idem.

FOOTE.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS.

℞. Aluminis purificati ℥j.

Aquæ rosæ ℥ij.

Misce fiat injectio.

Idem.

HUNTER.

GARGARISMA SODÆ SUB-BORATIS.

℞. Sodæ sub-boratis ℥ij.

Mellis rosæ ℥j.

Aquæ bullientis, vel Aquæ rosæ ℥viiij.

Misce pro gargarismate.

In Aphthæ, and superficial inflammatory Ulceration of the Gums.

UNDERWOOD.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS.

℞. Aluminis purificati ℥ij.

Decocti hordei 0ij.

Mellis rosarum ℥ij.

Misce pro gargarismate.

Idem.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS CUM CINCHONA.

℞. Aluminis purificati ℥j.

Decocti cinchonæ ℥xiij.

Mellis rosæ ℥jss.

Misce pro gargarismate.

In relaxed state of the Uvula and contiguous parts.

COOPER.

GARGARISMA ACIDI SULPH. COMP.

℞. Infusi lini ℥xiv.

Mellis rosæ ℥ij.

Acidi sulphurici dilut. ℥iss.

Misce pro gargarismate.

In Cases where mild Astringents are indicated, this will be found to answer very well. (Pharmacopœia in Usum Nosocomii Guyensis.)

GARGARISMA SIMPLEX.

℞. Infusi rosæ ℥iv.

Mellis rosæ vel syrupi mori ℥j.

Misce pro gargarismate simplice.

BRODIE.

PULVIS QUERCUS CUM ANTHEMIDE.

℞. Quercus corticis contriti ℥ss.

Anthemidis flores exsiccati ℥j.

Tere simul in pulverem, alternis vel tertiis horis, durante apyrexia, sumendum.

In Intermittent Fevers.

PEARSON.

BOLUS ASTRINGENS.

℞. Aluminis,

Cinchonæ extracti,

Myristic. Nucl. āā ℥ss.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

In Intermittent Fevers.

GRUNER.

PILULA PLUMBI ACETATIS.

℞. Plumbi acetatis gr. ss.

Confect. rosæ caninæ gr. iv.

Tincturæ opii ℥ij.

Misce fiat pilula una, quartâ quâque horâ sumenda.

In Hæmorrhage of the Lungs, Uterus, and Nose.

REYNOLDS.

HAUSTUS ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis gr. xij.

Aquæ puræ ℥iij.

Sumatur tertia pars ter die, augendo dosi si opus sit et si ferat ventriculus.

In Intermittent Fever.

LIND.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS.

Extracti hæmatoxyli ℥iij.

Aquæ puræ ℥vij.

Spiritus cinnamomi ʒj.

Tincturæ catechu ʒij.

Misce, dentur cochlearia ij quartâ quâque horâ.

In protracted Dysentery.

PRINGLE.

MISTURA ALUMINIS SEROSI.

℞. Lactis vaccini bullientis 0j.

Aluminis contriti ʒij.

Ebulliant simul ut fiat coagulum, serumque coletur.

In Diabetes.

DISP. FULD.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ʒj.

Butyri recentis ʒij.

Misce, hujus unguenti pauxillum, penecilli ope, oculo affecto applicetur nocte et mane.

KLEIN.

DECOCTUM GALLARUM.

℞. Gallarum contus. ʒj.

Aquæ 0j.

Coque ad colaturæ octarium unum. Sit pro fomento, quod cum pannis linteis parti affectæ admoveatur mane et nocte.

In Uteri proidentia.

DUNCAN.

INJECTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS.

℞. Plumbi acetatis ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒviiij.

Misce, fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.

BELL.

GARGARISMA CORTICIS QUERCUS CUM ALUMINE

℞. Quercus corticis contusi ʒj.

Aquæ puræ 0jss.

Decoque ad octarium unum. Liquori colato adjice

Aluminis ʒss.

Spiritus tenuioris ʒij.

Fiat gargarisma.

In Atonic Swellings of the Uvula and Tonsils. CULLEN.

GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS.

℞. Oxymellis æruginis ʒss.

Mellis rosæ ʒij.

Decocti hordei ʒvss.

Utatur pro gargarismate.

Idem.

CURRIE.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞. Cupri ammoniati gr. v.
 Aquæ rosæ ℥vj.
 Utatur more solito pro injectione.
In Gonorrhœa.

LAGNEAU.

XII.—BOUGIES.

Bougies are usually made from the thickness of a knitting needle to that of a writing quill, or even more. Cut a piece of old linen rag into slips, eight or ten inches long, and from half an inch to an inch or more in breadth. Upon these spread a plaster, and roll them neatly up with the plaster side ontermost, on a hot glazed tile, and form into proper shape.

BENJAMIN BELL'S BOUGIES.

These are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel ℥iv. of litharge plaster, and in another ℥iij. of olive oil, and ℥iss. of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

PLANCK'S BOUGIES.

These are made of catgut, but as they are apt to swell after being introduced, they are very objectionable.

ELASTIC GUM BOUGIES.

These are erroneously named, from a false notion that they are made of elastic gum, or Indian rubber. They are really prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing the cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

SMYTH'S FLEXIBLE METALLIC BOUGIES.

These are liable to break, and are therefore dangerous.

DARAN'S MEDICATED BOUGIES.

These are made of such materials as shall dissolve in the urethra, after being introduced. They are now disused, except by empirics. Armed bougies are of this class, being prepared by potassa fusa, or by nitrate of silver. When the common bougie, however, is smeared with belladonna ointment, it is excellent for allaying irritation and spasm.

XIII.—CARMINATIVES.

Medicines which stimulate the muscular coat of the stomach, and expel flatulency, are called Carminatives. They are all aromatic, and for the most part grateful.

Aurantii cortex, L.	- - - - -	᠑j.	ad ʒj.
Limonum (cortex) L.	- - - - -	ʒss.	ad ʒij. in infus.
Mentha Sativa.	} the water ad libitum, the oil - - -	℥ij.	ad ℥iiij.
Mentha piperitis			
Zingiberis radix, L.	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad ᠑j.
Anisi semina, L. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Cardamomum minus,	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad ᠑j.
Anethi semen et radix, L.	- - - - -	᠑j.	ad ʒj.
Grana paradisi, L. E.	- - - - -	᠑j.	ad ʒj.
Carui semina, L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Cumini Semina, L.	- - - - -	᠑j.	ad ʒj.
Coriandri semina, L. D.	- - - - -	᠑j.	ad ʒj.
Fœniculi semina, L.	- - - - -	᠑j.	ad ʒj.
Mastiche, L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Pulvis cinnamomi compos. L. E.	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad xij.
Spiritus myristicæ, L.	- - - - -	ʒij.	ad ʒj.
Caryophylli, L.	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
Pulv. cinnamomi, L.	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad ᠑j.

SELECT FORMULAE.

INFUSIO STOMACHICA.

℞ Cort. aurantii Hisp. ʒiiij.
Cort. Limon. recent. ʒij.
Rad. Zingiberis ʒss.
Aquæ ferventis ʒviiij.

Macera per horas duas et cola.

In Flatulency, &c.

FRANK.

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVUS.

℞. Liquori (ut supra) colati ʒjss.
Spir. Menth. pip.
Tinct. lavand. compositæ, āā ʒss.

Misce, fiat haustus bis terve de die sumendus.

In Flatulency, Dyspepsia, &c.

CLARKE.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA.

℞. Pulveris Rad. Zingib. recent. ℥ss.

Aquæ ferventis 0j.

Sumantur ℥ij. ad ℥iv. pro re nata.

BROWN.

PILULÆ CARMINATIVÆ.

℞. Pulv. Rhei,

Pulvis Zingib. āā ℥ss.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ triginta, quarum sumantur iv. bls terve
in die.

HAMILTON.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA.

℞. Olei anisi ℥x.

Sacchari albi ℥j.

Terantur simul et adde

Tinct. Zingib. ℥ij.

Aq. menth. pip. ℥vj.

Misce sumant. cochl. magna iij. pro re nata.

GRANT.

TINCTURA STOMACHICA.

℞. Gran. paradisi contus. ℥j

Sp. vin. tenuioris 0j.

Macera per dies x. et cola. ℥j. ad ℥ij. pro dosi.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Spiritus ætheris aromatici ℥iij.

Misturæ camphoræ ℥vij.

Syrupi Zingiberis ℥ss.

Tincturæ camphoræ ℥ss.

Fiat mistura cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna
quartâ quâque horâ.

In Tympanitis.

RICHERAND.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA ALIA.

℞. Olei anisi ℥xiij.

Pulveris acaciæ ℥iv.

Syr. rosæ ℥ss.

Aq. anisi ℥vij.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearia duo magna
urgente dolore vel flatu.

In Tympanitis.

PORTAL.

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ CUM RHEO.

℞. Assafœtidæ gr. vj.
Pulveris rhei gr. iv.
Olei anisi ℥ij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ, quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendæ.

In Tympanitis.

BLACKALL.

PILULÆ CAPSICI CUM OPIO.

℞. Extracti opii gr. ¼.
Pulveris Baccæ capsici gr. iij.
Olei fœniculi ℥ij.

Fiat pilula, sexta quâque horâ sumenda.

In Tympanitis.

LIND.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA APERIENS.

℞. Tincturæ sennæ ℥j.
Vini aloes ℥ij.
Aquæ menth. pip. ℥iij.
Syrupi Zingib. ℥j.

Misce, cujus capiantur cochlearia duo pro re nata.

SMITH.

PULVIS CARMINATIVUS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Pulv. aloes compos. gr. x.
Olei anisi ℥ij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ; sint pro dosi.

CLEGHORN.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA CATHARTICA.

℞. Tincturæ sennæ ℥j.
Vini aloes ℥ij.
Aquæ menthæ piperitis ℥iij.
Syrupi Zingiberis ℥j.

Misce cujus capiantur cochlearia duo pro re nata.

BAILLIE.

BOLUS CARMINATIVUS.

℞. Extracti gentianæ compositi,
Pulv. cinnamomi composita, āā ʒj.
Olci anisi ℥ij. vel plura.

Misce fiat bolus, pro re nata.

In Tympanitis.

FREER

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVUS.

- ℞. Aquæ menthæ piperitis ℥j.
 Spiritus carui ℥ss.
 Spiritus lavandulæ compositi ℥iij.
 Tincturæ opii ℥x. ad ℥xx.

Misce fiat haustus.

In flatulent Cholic.

WHYTE.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA CAMPHORATA.

- ℞. Emulsionis camphoratæ ℥j.
 Spiritus æther. Nit. ℥ss.
 Tincturæ cardamomi compositi ℥vj.
 Spiritus anisi ℥ij.
 Olei carui ℥xij.
 Syrupi Zingiberis ℥ij.
 Aq. menthæ piperitis ℥ijss.

Misce fiat mistura, ejus cochlearia duo magna pro re nata
 urgente flatu.

In flatulent Cholic.

WILSON.

MISTURA STOMACHICA.

- ℞. Sacchari purificati ℥ss. tere cum
 Olei anisi ℥xv.
 Aquæ puræ ℥iv.
 Spiritus carni ℥j.
 Tincturæ lavandulæ compositi ℥j.

Misce fiat mistura. Sumatur cochl. magn. j. ter in die.

In flatulent Cholic.

FRANK.

MISTURA STOMACHICA COMP.

- ℞. Misturæ camphoratæ ℥j.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥ss.
 Tincturæ cardamomi,
 Spiritus anisi, āā ℥v.
 Olei carni ℥xij.
 Syrupi Zingiberis ℥ij.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitis ℥ij.

Misce sumatur cochl. magn. urgente flatu.

In Flatulence and Dyspepsia.

HEBERDEN.

XIV.—CATHARTICS.

Under this division are comprehended those medicines which stimulate the intestines, and vessels of their mucous membrane, producing increased evacuation by stool. Some Cathartics are mild in their operation, others are violent, and some produce a diminution of the quickness of the pulse, and a sensation of cold and torpor all over the sanguiferous system; such as saline purges, which are therefore febrifuge. Others have a tonic quality; as rhubarb, aloes, &c., and are useful in dyspepsia and atonic states of the system. Others are stimulant, and are chiefly useful in bilious cases, and to promote absorption. The distinctions, however, which different authors have assigned to the substances which promote the evacuation of fæces, and various morbid sabnrræ from the intestines, are of little practical utility, since purgatives in small doses are laxatives or aperients; while, again, in large doses, they are cathartic or drastic. Several anomalous instances occur, however, in which a large dose does not act so violently as a small dose, as in the case of calomel, when given in scruple or half drachm doses.

Table of Cathartics, with their usual doses, not enumerated under the head of Aperients, &c.

Jalapa, L. E.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. x. ad ʒij. vel plus
Scammonea gummi-resina, L.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Colocynthis pulpa, L.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. ij. gr. vj.
Elaterium, L.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. ss. gr. iij.
Soldanella,	-	-	-	-	-	
Staphisagria, L. D.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. iij. gr. x.
Aloës	-	-	-	-	-	
— socotrina, L.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. v. gr. xv.
— hepatica, L.	-	-	-	-	-	
Gratiola, E.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. x. ʒss.
Lobelia syphilitica, E.	-	-	-	-	-	dose of decoct. 0ss. ter in die.
Helleborus niger, L. E.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. x. ad ʒj.
— albus, L. D.	-	-	-	-	-	rarely used in- ternally.
Cambogia, L. E. D.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. v. ʒj.

Tabacum nicotiana, E.	-	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	gr. xx.
Rhamnus catharticus, D. E.	-	-	-		
Spartium (genista) D.	-	-	-	℥j.	℥j.
Hydrargyri submurias, L.	-	-	-	gr. j.	ad gr. xii.
———— oxydum cinereum, L. &c.				gr. j.	gr. iij.

SELECT FORMULAE.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Rhei radiceis contritæ ʒss.

Magnesiae ʒss.

Olci carui ℥j.

Misce fiat pulvis, pro dose.

For Pyrosis.

HARTMANN.

VEL.

℞. Rhei radiceis contritæ ʒj.

Magnes. Sulphatis ʒiij.

Sit pro dosibus duobus vel tribus.

MAUNOIR.

VEL.

℞. Rhei radiceis contritæ ʒj.

Potassæ tartratis ʒij.

Aurant. cort. exsiccati ʒij.

Misce fiat pulvis pro tribus dosibus.

CLARKE.

VEL.

℞. Scammoniae gr. v.

Pulv. rhei gr. xv.

Ammoniae sub-carbonatis gr. v.

Fiat pulvis, ex vehiculo aliquo idoneo sumendus.

WAGLER.

VEL.

℞. Pulvis jalapæ gr. xv.

Pulvis ipecac. gr. v.

Olci cinnamomi ℥ij.

Fiat pulvis, ut supra dandus.

MAGENDIE.

HAUSTUS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Pulvis rhei gr. xv.

Potassæ super-sulphatis gr. x.

Aquæ cinnamomi ʒj.

Fiat haustus.

POWEL.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Sodæ tartarizatæ ʒij.

Sodæ carbonatæ ʒj.

Aquæ puræ ʒiss.

Fiat haustus, cochl. uno amplo succi limonum
in impetu effervescentiæ sumendus. Quotidie mane.

PHILIP.

BOLUS ELATERII.

℞. Extracti elaterii gr. j. ad gr. ij.

Pulveris Zingiberis ʒss.

Olei juniperi baccarum ℥iij.

Syrupi rhamni q. s.

Fiat bolus.

In Anasarca.

CLUTTERBUCK.

BOLUS FOLIORUM DIGITALIS COMPOSITUS.

℞. Pulveris foliorum digitalis gr. j. ad gr. jss.

Cambogiæ gr. iij.

Hydrargyri sub-muriatis gr. ij.

Confectionis aromatici ʒss.

Misce, fiat bolus.

In Anasarca.

CHEYNE.

PILULÆ ELATERII CUM COLOCYNTHIDE.

℞. Extracti colocynthidis compositi gr. xx.

Extracti elaterii gr. j. ad gr. iij.

Olei juniperi baccarum ℥v.

Misce, fiant pilulæ quinque.

In Anasarca.

FOSTER.

PULVERES CAMBOGIÆ CUM HYDRARGYRI SUB-
MURIATE.

℞. Cambogiæ,

Hydrargyri sub-muriatis, ā ā ʒss.

Potassæ super-tartratis, ʒv.

Fiant pulveres decem æquales; sumat j. pluresve
p. r. n. alternis noctibus.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS.

℞. Extracti colocynth. comp. ʒj.

Opii puri gr. iij.

Olei nucis moschat. ℥iv.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xij. dividend. e quibus
duas omni hora donec bis dejecerit alvus.

HALL.

MISTURA CATHARTICA.

- ℞. Magnesiae sulphatis,
 Sodae sulphatis, ā ā ʒss.
 Ferri sulphatis gr. v.
 Misturae camphorae ʒviijss.
 Fiat mistura, de qua sumantur cochl. duo ampla bis
 in dies.

BOLUS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.

- ℞. Jalapæ radice contritæ gr. xv.
 Hydrarg. sub-muriatis gr. v.
 Confect. rosæ caninæ q. s.
 Ut fiat bolus. PORTER.

ELECTUARIUM CONFECTIONIS SENNÆ.

- ℞. Confectionis sennæ ʒjss.
 Sulphuris præcipitata ʒss.
 Syrupi rosæ q. s.
 Ut fiat electuarium, de quo, ad nucis moschatæ magnitudinem capiantur, ter quaterve quotidie donec
 alvus commode purgetur.
In Hæmorrhoids. JACKSON.

MISTURA APERIENS.

- ℞. Magnesiae sulphatis,
 Sodae sulphatis, ā ā ʒijj.
 Aquæ menthæ virid. ʒvss.
 Lignoris Antim. tart. ʒj.
 Misc fiat mistura, de qua sumantur cochl. duo
 ampla ter quotidie. BOYLE.

HAUSTUS APERIENS.

- ℞. Infusi sennæ ʒj.
 Tinct. sennæ,
 Tinct. jalapæ, ā ā ʒj.
 Potassæ tart. ʒj.
 Syrupi sennæ ʒj.
 Misc fiat haustus primo mane sumendus.
Febrifuge. CURRIE.

HAUSTUS SOD. CARBONAT. CUM FERRI
SULPHATE.

- ℞. Sodæ carbonatis ʒij.
 Ferri sulphatis gr. iij.

Magnesiæ sub-carb. ʒj.

Aquæ puræ Oss.

Acidi sulphurici diluti ʒx.

Infundantur primum lagenæ aquæ, deinde immittantur salina, et denique acidum sulphuricum; illico obturetur lagena, et in loco frigido servetur.

There is a precaution respecting the proportion of sulphuric acid, which it is essential to remember; namely, that it should never be added in excess; for, in that case, the sulphate of iron would not undergo the necessary decomposition.

PARIS.

PILULÆ CAMBOGLÆ CUM HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATE.

℞. Hydrarg. submuriatis gr. x.

Pil. cambogiæ comp.

Extracti colocynth. comp. ā ā. gr. xv.

Syrup. Zingib. q. s.

Misce fiant pilulæ xij. e quibus sumantur binæ, hora decubitus, vel summo mane, ad alvum officii immemorem excitandum.

In Dropsy.

FRANK.

MISTURA APERIENS.

℞. Magnesiæ sulphatis,

Sodæ sulphatis, ā ā ʒiij.

Aquæ menthæ viridis ʒvss.

Liquoris antimonii tartratis ʒj.

Fiat mistura, de qua sumantur cochlearia duo amplius ter quotidie.

In Fevers, Inflammations, &c.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS PURGATIVUS.

℞. Infusi sennæ ʒj.

Tincturæ sennæ,

Tincturæ jalapæ, ā ā ʒj.

Potassæ tartratis ʒj.

Syrupi sennæ ʒj.

Fiat haustus, summo mane sumendus.

In Dyspeptic Costiveness.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS MAGNES. SULPHAT. CUM TINCT. OPII.

℞. Magnesiæ sulphatis ʒvj.

Infusi sennæ fʒjss.

Tincturæ jalapi fʒj.

Tincturæ Opii ℥ x.

Tincturæ castorei fʒj.

Fiat haustus, ut supra daudus.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS APERIENS.

℞. Infusi Sennæ fʒij.

Sodæ tartarizati ʒvj.

Aquæ Cinnamoni fʒss.

Fiat solutio, duabus vicibus, sumenda.

BLANE.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Aloes spicati ʒj.

Scammonia gr. xij.

Extracti rhei ʒij.

Baccæ capsici pulveris gr. vj.

Olei caryophylli ℥v.

Fiant pilulæ xvj. e quibus sumantur binæ, hora decubitus, p. r. n.

In Hysteria.

HAMILTON.

PIL. HYDRARG. CUM ALOE.

℞. Pilulæ hydrargyri,

Aloes spicati, ā ā ʒj.

Fiat massa in pilulas viij. dividenda e quibus sumantur binæ, h. s.

POWELL.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ CUM ANTIMONIO.

℞. Pulveris aloes compos. ʒj.

Pulveris antimonii gr. v.

Saponis duri gr. x.

Fiat massa in pilulas xx. dividenda e quibus capiantur binæ ad alvum officii immemorem excitandum.

PARIS.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTH. COMP.

℞. Extracti colocynthidis compos. gr. xxiv.

Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha ʒj.

Hydrargyri sub-muriatis, gr. xv.

Fiat massa in pilulas xx. dividenda e quibus sumatur una vel altera, p. r. n.

BANG.

POTUS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Sodæ sub-carbonatis (cryst.) ʒijss.

Potassæ super-tartratis ℥iij.

Aquæ puræ f℥viiij.

Stent in lagena bene obturata per triduum, et deinde sit in promptu pro potu cathartico. YOUNG.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Pilulæ compositæ cambogiæ,
Extracti colocynthidis, ā ā gr. vj.

Submuriatis hydrargyri gr. ij.

Antimonii tartarizatii gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

Olei caryophylli ℥ij.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Misce et divide in pilulas iv. duæ bis in hebdomade hora somni.

In Costiveness from deficient Bile.

KNIGHTON.

PILULÆ LAXATIVÆ.

℞. Pulveris rhei,

Pulveris myrrhæ, ā ā gr. xv.

Aloes vulgaris extracti gr. vj.

Extracti anthemidis ℥ss.

Olei caryophylli ℥ viij.

Misce et divide in pilulas xx. duæ hora ante prandium, sumendæ pro re nata.

Laxative and Stomachic.

HALFORD.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ CUM IPECACUANHA.

℞. Extracti aloes vulgaris gr. xx.

Pulveris radiceis zingiberis ℥ss.

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. viij.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Misce et divide in pilulas xvi. una ante meridiem sumenda.

In Costive Habits.

BAILLIE.

ELECTUARIUM APERIENS.

℞. Potassæ supertart. ℥ij

Ferri tartarizati ℥iij.

Pulveris Zingiberis ℥j.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Misce fiat electuarium : sit dosis, pro re nata, magnitudinis uncis moschatae.

In Hypochondria.

GREGORY.

VEL.

℞. Confectionis sennæ ʒij.

Ferri tartarizati ʒij.

Fiat electuarium dosis ut supra.

In Nervous Affections.

PRING.

BOLUS DRASTICUS.

℞. Olei Tigllii crotonis ℥vj.

Confect. rosæ Gallicæ,

Pulveris radice glycyrrhizæ, ā ā ʒss.

Misce accuratissime simul et divide in partes equalissimas xij. capiat æger unam ad tres hora somni.

In obstinate Costiveness.

UWINS.

PULVIS CAMBOGIÆ.

℞. Cambogiæ gr. iij.

Sacchari purificati ʒj.

Misce fiat pulvis, tertiâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Dropsy and Worms.

CULLEN.

In worm cases, camboge is given in much larger doses, both as a vermifuge, and as a hydrogogue; it is common to give calomel with it.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS CUM OPIO.

℞. Extracti colocynthis compositi ʒj.

Opii purificati gr. j.

Fiant pilulæ iv. pro dosi.

Post horas aliquot dentur cochlearia duo infusi sennæ adjecta tincturæ sennæ quarta parte, singulis vel alternis horis, usque dum dejectionum satis fuerit in ileo.

MEAD.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ.

℞. Cambogiæ gr. vj.

Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iv.

Extracti colocynthis compositi gr. xv.

Olei carui ℥ij.

Mucilaginis gummi acaciæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viij. pro dosibus duabus.

In Dropsy and Worms.

HARTMANN.

BOLUS RHEI CUM HYDRARG. SUBMURIATE.

℞. Rhei radice contritæ gr. xxv.

Hydrarg. submuriatis gr. v.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Ut fiat bolus omne mane sumendus.

In Dysentery.

PRINGLE.

Pringle observes that rhubarb is commonly under-dosed, and that he has always found calomel render it more lenient in its operation.

BOLUS JALAPÆ CUM HYDRAG. SUBMURIATE.

℞. Jalapæ radicis contritæ gr. xv.

Hydrarg. submuriatis gr. v.

Confect. rosæ Gallicæ q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

HAMILTON.

BOLUS BRYONIÆ.

℞. Bryoniæ radicis contritæ ℥ij.

Olei menthæ piperitis vel carui ℥iij.

Syrupis simplicis q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

In Dropsy and Mania.

PEARSON.

The operation of the bryony will be greatly promoted, by giving, an hour or two after it has been taken, two or three drachms of the sulphate of soda, or sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in a proper quantity of water. In maniacal cases, the bryony may be increased to a drachm or more.

ELECTUARIUM CATHARTICUM.

℞. Tamarinī pulpæ ℥jss.

Rhei radicis contrit. ℥j.

Potassæ supertartratis ℥ij.

Syrupi rosæ q. s.

Fiat electuarium; dosis, cochl. min. unum vel alterum pro re nata.

In Dropsy, &c.

HARTMANN.

VEL.

℞. Jalapæ radicis contritæ ℥ij.

Potassæ supertart. ℥j.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Fiat electuarium dentur ℥ij. pro dosi.

FRANK.

HAUST. OL. RICINI CUM TINCT. SENNÆ.

℞. Olei ricini ℥vj.

Tincturæ sennæ ℥ij.

Misce fiat haustus.

In Costiveness, Cholica pictonum, and in Hæmorrhoids.

CULLEN.

VEL.

℞. Olei ricini ℥ss.

Vitell. ovi q. s.

Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ℥j.

Syrupi papaveris ℥ij.

Tincturæ opii ℥iij. vel ℥iv.

Misce fiat haustus tertiis vel quartis horis sumendus.

In Cholica Pictonum.

PERCIVAL.

HAUSTUS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Cambogiæ gr. v. tere simul cum

Syrupi rhamni ℥ij. et adjice

Aquæ Fœniculi ℥j.

Misce fiat haustus.

HARTMANN.

DECOCTUM SPARTII CACUMINIS.

℞. Spartii cacum. concis. ℥ss.

Aquæ puræ 0j.

Decoque ad octarium dimidium, et cola. Sumantur cochlearia duo ampla omni hora.

In Dropsy.

CULLEN.

This decoction seldom fails to operate both as a cathartic and diuretic; and by repeating it daily, or every other day, some dropsies have been cured.

DECOCTUM SAMBUCI.

℞. Sambuci cort. interioris manip. iij.

Incoquantur in aquæ 0ij. ad 0j.

Decocti hujus altera medietas mane, altero sero quotidie assumatur donec Æger convalescet.

In Dropsy.

SYDENHAM.

DECOCT. HELLEBOR. NIGRI CUM FOL. SENNÆ.

℞. Hellebori nigri radice concis.

Potassæ tartratis, ā ā ℥ij.

Sennæ foliorum ℥ss. decoque cum

Aquæ puræ 0j ad ℥x. dein adjice,

Syrupi rhamni ℥vj.

Exhibeantur cochlearia duo aut tria quartâ ve sextâ quâque horâ.

In Mania.

WINTRINGHAM.

EMULSIO NEPHRITICA.

℞. Olei ricini ℥j.

Mucilag. gum acaciæ q. s.
 Tincturæ Sennæ ʒj.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒiv.
 Tincturæ opii ℥ xj.

Misce fiat emulsio cujus sum. quart. part. 4tis horis.
In Nephritic Complaints, and Colica Pictonum.

STEVENSON.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ.

℞. Pulveris rhei,
 Nucis moschatae, ā ā ʒss.
 Extracti floris anthemidis ʒj.
 Olei menthæ piper. q. s.

Misce fiat pilulæ xxx. sumantur iij. bis. de die p. r. n.
*In Hypochondriasis and Hysteria, with Costiveness, and
 in Nervous Headache.*

PHILIP.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS.

℞. Scammoniae gr. iv.
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iii.
 Sacchari purificati gr. v.

Misce fiat pulvis catharticus ex pauxillo mellis sumen-
 dns.

In Hydrocephalus.

HOOPER.

HAUSTUS PURGANS.

℞. Vini aloës ʒss.
 Tincturæ jalapæ ʒij.
 Infusi sennæ ʒj.

Fiat haustus purgans.

FRANK.

VEL.

℞. Cambogiæ gr. v.
 Tincturæ sennæ compos. ʒj.
 Tincturæ jalapæ ʒj.
 Infusi sennæ ʒj.

Fiat haustus catharticus.

KNIGHTON.

PILULÆ SCAMMONIÆ COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Pulveris scammoniae ʒss.
 Hydrargyri submuriatis ʒj.
 Extracti colocynthydis ʒj.
 Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xij. dividenda, quarum tres pro
 dosi sumendæ.

In Chlorosis.

HAMILTON.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Cambogiæ gr. vj.

Saponis ʒj.

Hydrarg. submuriatis gr. xij.

Syrupi rhamni cathart. q. s.

Misce fiant pilulæ xxiv. quarum sumantur ij. vel iij—
p. r. n.

In Jaundice.

CLARKE.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTH. CUM OPIO.

℞. Extracti colocynthidis compos. gr. xv.

Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.

Opii purificati gr. j.

Misce fiant pilulæ v. sum. j. vel. iij. p. r. n.

GRAPENGEISER.

BOLUS ELATERO COMP.

℞. Extracti elaterii gr. j. ad gr. iij.

Pulv. zz. ʒss.

Olei juniperi ℥iij.

Syrupi rhamni q. s.

Misce fiat bolus catharticus.

GOBIUS.

BOLUS DIGITALIS COMPOSITUS.

℞. Pulveris foliorum digitalis gr. j. ad. gr. ij.

Cambogiæ gr. iij.

Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. ij.

Confectionis aromaticæ ʒss.

Misce fiat bolus.

DARWIN.

PIL. COLOCYNTH. CUM ELATERIS.

℞. Extracti colocynthidis compos. gr. xx.

Extracti elaterii gr. j. ad gr. iij.

Olei juniperi ℥v.

Misce fiant pilulæ v.

BOERHAAVE.

PULV. CAMBOGIÆ CUM HYDRARG. SUBMURIATE.

℞. Cambogiæ.

Hydrarg. submuriat. ā ā ʒss.

Potass. supertart. ʒv.

Fiant pulveres decem æquales—Sum. j. pluresve p. r.
n. alternis noctis.

TROTTER.

XV. CERATES.

Those external applications which are composed of wax and oil, and rather thicker in consistence than ointments, are called Cerates. There are few of these used except what are contained in the Pharmacopœias.

XVI. COLLYRIA.

Eye-waters consist of a variety of fluid applications used in inflammations of the eyes. Various ointments for the same purpose are also included in the formulæ below.

SELECT FORMULAE.

COLLYRIUM ACIDI ACETICI.

℞. Acidi acetici ℥j.
 Spirit. tenuioris ℥ss.
 Aquæ rosæ ℥viij.
 Misce pro collyrio.
In weak Watery Eyes.

SCARPA.

VEL.

℞. Acidi acetici ℥ss.
 Aquæ flor. sambuci ℥vj.
 Spiritus rosmarini ℥iij.
 Misce.

WARE.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIO-CAMPHORATUM.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥ij.
 Misturæ camphoræ ℥vj.
 Misce.
In the same.

WARDROP.

COLLYRIUM LIQ. AMMON. ACETAT. CUM OPIO.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥ij.
 Aquæ distillatæ ferventis ℥vj.
 Extracti opii mollis gr. x.

Dissolve the soft extract of opium in the boiling water; strain through fine linen, and then add the liquor of the acetate of ammonia.

In the early stages of Acute Ophthalmia. BEER.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARG. MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrarg. muriatis gr. ij. ad gr. iv.
Aquæ distillatæ ℥vii.

Misce.

In Syphilitic and Scrofulous Ophthalmia. TRAVERS.

COLLYRIUM EXTRACTI OPII CUM CAMPHORA.

℞. Opii extracti mollis gr. x.
Camphoræ gr. vj.
Aquæ distillatæ fervent. ℥xij.

Pound the camphor and opium in a mortar till they are well blended together, and add the boiling distilled water.

COLLYRIUM FOMENTI PAPAVERIS.

℞. Fomenti papaveris ℥iv.
Aquæ rosæ,
Misturæ camphoræ, ā ā ℥ij.

Misce.

In the early stages of Ophthalmia, where there is much pain or tumefaction. BEER.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

℞. Aquæ distillatæ ℥vij.
Liq. plumbi acetatis ℥xv. ad ℥xxx.
A cooling astringent Collyrium.

RICHTER.

VEL.

℞. Aquæ rosæ ℥vi.
Plumbi acetatis ℥ss.

Misce.

Cooling and mildly Astringent.

WELLER.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATIS.

℞. Zinci acetatis ℥ss.
Aquæ distillatæ ℥xij.

Misce.

WARE.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ℥ss.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒj.

Misce.

In weak and inflamed Eyes, with a preternatural secretion of tears.

WENZEL.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHAT. CUM SPIR. CAMPH.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ʒij.

Spiritus camphoræ ʒiij.

Aquæ distillatæ ferventis ʒiv.

Aquæ rosæ ʒviij.

Pour the boiling water upon the zinc and camphorated spirit in a closed vessel; and when cold, strain through linen or fine tow, then add the rose water.

For relieving the pain and weakness incident to the eyes of elderly people, when depending on debility of the optic nerves.

RICHERAND.

COLLYRIUM SULPHATIS.

℞. Cupri sulphatis gr. iv.

Misturæ camphoratæ ʒij.

Aquæ rosæ ʒiv.

Misce ut fiat collyrium.

WARE.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARG. OXYMURIAT.

℞. Hydrarg. oxymuriatis gr. ij.

Ammoniaë muriatis gr. v.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒvj.

Misce fiat collyrium.

SAUNDERS.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS CUM PLUMBI SUPERACET.

℞. Zinci sulphatis,

Plumbi acetatis, ā ā gr. viij.

Aquæ distillatæ.

Misce fiat collyrium.

ADAMS.

COLLYRIUM AMMON. ACETAT. CUM. MIST. CAMPH.

℞. Liquoris ammoniaë acetatis,

Aquæ rosæ, ā ā ʒij.

Misturæ camphoratæ ʒj.

Misce fiat collyrium.

TRAVERS

COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS.

℞. Aluminis purificati ʒss.

Aquæ rosæ ʒvj.

Misce fiat collyrium.

WARDROP.

COLLYRIUM REFRIGERANS.

℞. Aquæ rosæ, ʒiij.

Liquoris plumbi acetatis ℥ xij.

Misce fiat collyrium.

COOPER.

VEL.

℞. Zinci sulph. gr. x.

Aquæ rosæ,

Misturæ camphoratæ, ā ā ʒiij.

Misce fiat collyrium.

SCARPA.

CERATUM COMPOSITUM RESINÆ.

℞. Cerati resinæ ʒj.

Cerati Canthar. ʒiij.

Misce fiat unguentum.

Stimulating.

AUTENREITH.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

℞. Tutie præparatæ ʒj.

Unguenti cetacei ʒj.

Misce fiat unguentum.

To anoint the eyelids in Ophthalmia, to prevent them from being glued together.

WISHART.

VEL.

℞. Unguenti adipis præparati ʒj.

Zinci sulphatis ʒss.

Misce fiat unguentum.

MONTEITH.

VEL.

℞. Unguentum hydrarg. nitrat.

Adipis præparatæ ā ā ʒss.

Misce fiat unguentum.

In Ophthalmia, depending on a Venereal Taint.

BEER.

VEL.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ʒj.

Adipis præparat. ʒj.

Misce fiat unguentum.

In the same.

SCARPA.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHAT. CUM BOL. ARMEN.

℞. Cupri sulphatis,

Bol. Armen. ā ā gr. viij.

Camphoræ gr. ij. misce et affunde.

Aquæ bullientis ʒviij.

Cum lotio sit frigida, effundatur liquor limpidus, et sæpissime injiciatur paululum inter oculum et palpebras, omni hora.

In Opacity of the Crystalline Lens.

GUTHRIE.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI IODATIS.

℞. Zinci iodatis gr. iv.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒvj.

Misce.

In Scrofulous Ophthalmia.

MAUNOIR.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATUM.

℞. Zinci sulphatis gr. xv. tere cum

Camphoræ gr. x. adde

Aquæ ferventis ʒvj.

Misce et cola.

XVII. DEMULCENTS.

Medicines which are used to obviate and prevent the action of acrid and stimulating matters, are called Demulcents. They act not by correcting or changing the acrimony of these, but by involving in it a mild and viscid matter, which prevents it from acting upon the sensible parts of our bodies, or by covering the surface exposed to their action. Catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, calculus, and gonorrhœa, are the diseases in which demulcents are employed. As they are medicines usually of no great power, they may be taken in as great quantities as the stomach will bear.

Table of the Principal Demulcents.

Acacia,

Astragalus.

Avena semina decorticata earumque farina.
 Tragacantha (pulv. comp. dos. ʒ and ʒij)
 Limm usitatissimum
 Althæa officinalis.
 Malva sylvestris.
 Glycyrrhiza glabra.
 Cycus cireinalis.
 Orehis mascula.
 Maranta arundinacea.
 Triticum hybernum.
 Iethyocolla.
 Olea Europæa.
 Amygdalus communis (mistura ad libitum.)
 Cetaceum.
 Cera.
 Cornu cervi.
 Lichen Islandicus.
 Sago.
 Tussilago.

Most of these articles being taken ad libitum, no dose is given.

SELECT FORMULAE.

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM CUM SYR. ALTHÆÆ.

℞. Olei amygdalæ ʒj.
 Acaciæ gummi ʒss.
 Aq. distillat. ʒviij.
 Misceantur terendo, dein adjiciatur
 Syr. althææ ʒj.
 Dosis ʒss. ter quaterve in dies. HUFELAND.

MISTURA EMOLLIENS.

℞. Cerae albæ (vel flavæ) ʒiij:
 Saponis duri ʒj.
 Aq. puræ ʒj.
 Liquefiat lento igne in vase ferreo, agitando spathâ
 ligneâ ; dein effunde in mortarium et adde paulatim
 Aquæ puræ 0ij.
 Syr. althææ,

Sp. cinnamomi, ā ā ʒj.

Misce fiat Linctus terendo optime ut fiat mistura.
Detur cyathus subinde.

In Dysentery.

MONRO.

LINCTUS.

℞. Cetacci ʒiss.

Sacchari purificati ʒiij.

Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒij.

Aquæ puræ ʒj.

Tere cetaceum et saccharum in pulverem tenuissimum ; dein sensim adjice mucilaginem et aquam.

Dosis ʒij. subinde.

MONRO.

LIQUOR GELATINOSUS.

℞. Orchidis radices (*salep*) ʒiss.

Aquæ ferventis ʒxv.

Macera leni calore ut fiat liquor gelatinosus, cui adjice

Syrupi papaveris ʒj.

Misce fiat Linctus, dosis cyathus sæpius.

BANG.

INFUSIO EMOLLIENS.

℞. Sem. lini ʒj.

Rad. glycyrrhiz. ʒss.

Aq. ferven. 0ij.

Misce fiat infus., ad libitum.

In Gonorrhœa.

LAGNEAU.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI.

℞. Lichen. Island. ʒj.

Aquæ 0jss.

Decoque ad 0j. et cola dos. ʒiij. ad ʒiv. sæpius.

Nutritive and Demulcent.

YOUNG.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

℞. Sem. hordei decort. ʒij.

Aquæ 0iv.

Decoque ad 0ij. et cola.

FOTUS MALVÆ CUM FLOR. CHAMÆM.

℞. Malvæ sicc. ʒj.

Flor. chamæm. ʒss.

Aquæ 0j.

Emollient as a Fomentation.

SHARPE.

DECOCT. ALTHÆÆ COMP.

℞. Rad. althææ sicc. ℥iv.

Uvar. passar. ℥ij.

Aquæ 0vj.

Decoque ad 0ij.

In Dysentery, &c.

JONES.

EMULSIO MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ.

℞. Pulveris acaciæ ℥ij.

Decocti Hordei 0ij.

Succi Limonis ℥ij.

Bibat æger pro potu ordinario.

In Dysentery.

PEARSON.

MISTURA CETACEI.

℞. Cetacci ℥ij.

Ovi unius vitell.

Syr. aurant. ℥ss.

Aquæ cinnamomi ℥ij.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥iv.

Misce fiat mistura—cujus capiat æger cochleare magnum frequenter.

In Catarrh.

HADEN.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM.

℞. Olei amygdalæ 5vj.

Syr. toluani ℥j.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥v.

Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis q. s.

Fiat Emulsio, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo secundâ quâque horâ, vel urgente tusse.

In Catarrh, &c.

CLUTTERBUCK.

MISTURA MUCILAG. ACACIÆ.

℞. Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥iss.

Aquæ cinnamomi ℥v.

Syr. mori ℥j.

Misce cujus sit dosis cochleare medium, urgente tusse.

Ibid.

WOOLFE.

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM.

℞. Amygdalæ dulc. decort. ℥j.

Amygdalæ amar. No. iiij.

Sacchar. alb. ℥iiij.

Aquæ Distillat. ʒij.
 Aquæ flor. aurant. ʒij.
 Misce fiat Emulsio.

FLOYER.

VEL.

℞. Olei Amygdalarum ʒj.
 Pulveris G. acaciæ ʒj.
 Syr. Simp. q. s.
 Aquæ Rosæ ʒjss.
 Misce fiat Emulsio.

In Coughs.

WATSON.

VEL.

℞. Misturæ Amygdalarum ʒj.
 Vini Ipecacuanhæ ℥x.
 Potassæ carbonat. gr. x. addeque
 Succ. Limon. ʒij.
 To be taken while it effervesces.

Demulcent and Expectorant.

FREER.

HAUSTUS OL. RICINI.

℞. Ol. Ricini ʒss.
 Vitelli ovi q. s.
 Aquæ distillat. ʒj.
 Sp. Lavand. comp. ℥xl.
 Syr. Tolut. ʒss.

Demulcent and Aperient.

GRIFFITHS.

HAUSTUS CAMPHORATUS.

℞. Camphoræ ʒj.
 Amygdal. dulc. ʒij.
 Sacchar. albi ʒj.
 Aquæ puræ ʒij.
 Misce fiat Haustus.

MILLER.

VEL.

℞. Camphoræ gr. x.
 Vitelli unius ovi.
 Sacchari alb. ʒj.
 Aquæ puræ ʒvj.
 Misce fiat Haustus.

MISTURA.

℞. Amygdalar. dulc. No. xvj.

Amygdalar. amar. No. ij.
 Fiat emulsio cui adde
 Aquæ Rosæ. ℥iv
 Gum. Tragacanth. gr. xvj.
 Sacchar. albi ℥j.
 Ol. Amygdal. ℥iv.
 Aquæ flor. aurant. ℥ij.

Misce

Spermaceti or Ipecacuanha may also be added.

THOMPSON.

EMULSIO COMPOSITA.

℞. Vitell. unius ovi
 Ol. amygd. ℥ij.
 Syr. althææ ℥j.
 Aquæ Rosæ ℥iiij.

Misce fiat Emulsio.

DUNCAN.

DECOCT. CORNU CERVI.

℞. Ras. corn. cervi ℥j.
 Aquæ 0iiij.

Decoque ad 0ij. et cola.

FRANK.

EMULSIO ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.

℞. Ichthyocollæ ℥ij.
 Aquæ 0ij. Decoque ad 0j. Cola et adde
 Lactis 0j.
 Sacchar. purificat. ℥j.

Demulcent and Nutritive.

STEWART.

XVIII.—DEOBSTRUENTS AND DISCUTIENTS.

Medicines which are exhibited with a view of removing any internal obstruction are called Deobstruents; those which repel or resolve tumours when externally applied, are called Discutients; but neither of the terms is very definite.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

BOLUS SAPONIS CUM RHEO.

℞. Saponis duri ʒj.

Pulv. Rhei gr. iv.

Olei Juniperi ℥ij.

Confectionis aurantii q. s.

Fiat Bolus ter quotidie ex haustu unc. ij. Infusi Gentianæ compositi sumendus,

Deobstruent in Icterus.

FRANK.

CATAPLASMA DISCUTIENS.

℞. Farinæ seminum avenæ ℥iv.

Aceti frigidi q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

For Sprains, &c.

CULLEN.

ELECTUARIUM SODÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Sodæ carbonatis ℥ij.

Pulv. Cinchon. ℥j.

Pulv. Rhei ℥ss.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ Gummi q. s.

Fiat Electuarium cujus Myristicæ nucleî magnitudo ter quotidie sumendus est.

In Icterus.

GREGORY.

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS.

℞. Aceti,

Spiritus tenuioris, ā ā ʒss.

Aluminis ℥ij.

Solutione misceantur, et fiat Embrocatio.

For Chilblains, &c.

SHARPE.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis,

Aquæ distillatæ,

Spiritus rectificati, ā ā ℥ij.

Misceantur.

For Phlegmonous Inflammation.

COOPER.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CUM LINIMENTO SAPONIS.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis,

Linimenti Saponis compositi, ā ā ℥j. cui addetur

Liquoris Ammoniæ ℥ss. ut fiat Embrocatio.

For Sprains, &c.

POTT.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ MURIATIS.

℞. Ammoniæ muriatis ℥j. solve in

Acidi acetici ℥ij. addeque

Spiritus Camphoræ ℥j.

Liquoris Plumbi Acetatis ʒij. ut fiat Embrocatio.
For Sprains, &c. SCARPA.

HAUSTUS DECOCTI CINCHONÆ ALKALINUS.

℞. Decocti cinchonæ ʒx.

Tinct. calumb. ʒij.

Potassæ sub-carbonatis gr. xij.

Misce fiat haustus mane, iterumque horâ ante prandium, stomacho vacuo, sumendus.

In Icterus.

HAMILTON.

HAUSTUS SAPONIS VENETI.

℞. Aquæ cinnamomi ʒiss.

Syrupi althææ ʒij.

Spiritus Lavandulæ compositi ʒj.

Saponis veneti ʒss.

Misce fiat haustus mane vespereque sumendus.

Ibid.

FRANK.

LINIMENTUM OLEI SUCCINI OPIATUM.

℞. Olei Succini rectificati,

Tinct. Opii, ā ā ʒij.

Unguenti Acetatis Plumbi (*Ph. Dub.*) ʒj.

Misce fiat Linimentum.

For Sprains, &c.

CARMICHAEL.

MISTURA POTASSÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Potassæ carbonatis,

Sacchari purificati, āā ʒiij.

Spiritus lavandulæ ʒss.

Aquæ Font. ʒvj.

Misce sumat ʒss. 3iis. vel 4tis. horis.

In Icterus.

PILULÆ CONII FOLIORUM.

℞. Pulveris conii foliorum siccatorum gr. xl.

Extracti conii, & aq. ā ā q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xl.

For Cancer, &c.

STÖRCK.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI CONII CUM CINCHONA.

℞. Extracti conii,

Cinchonæ ā ā ʒj.

Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ lx.

In Icterus.

M'GREGOR.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI CONII CUM PILULIS HYDRARGYRI.

℞. Extracti conii ʒj.

Massæ pilularum Hydrargyri gr. xv. M. f. pil. lx.

In Icterus.

STÖRCK.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri sub-muriatis,

Antimonii sulphureti præcipitati, ā ā ʒss.

Ammoniaci ʒj.

Balsami Peruviani q. s. ft. pil. xxx. sum. j ad ij. sing. noct.

For Scrofula, &c.

DUNCAN.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM AMMONIACO.

℞. Saponis mollis,

Ammoniaci, ā ā ʒj.

Olei Juniperi ℥v.

Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxiv. quarum sumat iv. bis quotidie.

Ibid.

BOERHAAVE.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATIS CUM ANTIMONIO TARTARIZATO.

℞. Hydrargyri sub-muriatis gr. iij. ad gr. vj.

Antimonii tartarizati gr. ij.

Cretæ preparatæ ʒj.

Tere simul ut fiant pulveres xij. sumat unam bis quotidie.

CURRIE.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS COMPOSITUM.

℞. Linimenti ammoniæ ʒjss.

Olei Terebinthinæ rect. ʒss.

In chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and affections of the knee and ankle joints, depending on a gouty or rheumatic diathesis.

SCUDAMORE.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS COMPOSITUM.

℞. Petrolei Barbadosensis ʒj.

Camphoræ pauxillo spiritus rectificato in pulv. re-dact. ʒss.

Misc.

In thickening of the ligaments or effusion of lymph ; in cases of long standing, whether of the knee or ankle joints. BRODIE.

LINIMENT. AMMONIÆ CUM ANTIMONIO TAR- TARIZATO.

℞. Linimenti ammoniæ ℥j.
Antimonii tartarizati ℥j.

Misce.

JENNER.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

℞. Camphoræ,
Liquoris potassæ subcarbonat. ā ā ℥j.
Olei olivæ ℥iv.

In imperfect vision, from a supposed deficiency of power in the optic nerves, or from incipient amaurosis—the outsides and edges of the eyes to be moistened with it, by means of a camel's hair-pencil. BEER.

LINIMENTUM ELEMI.

℞. Ung. Elemi compositi ℥vj.
Olivæ olei ℥xij.
Misce.

A Stimulating digestive liniment.

WHATELY.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

℞. Unguent. hydrargyri fort.
Adipis suillæ, ā ā ℥j.
Camphoræ ℥ij.
Spirit. Rectificati ℥v.
Liquoris ammoniæ ℥j

To the camphor, dissolved in the spirit of wine, add the water of ammonia, together with the ointment of quick-silver, previously mixed with the lard. PHARM. CHIR.

LINIMENTUM OPII.

℞. Liniment. saponis compos. ℥jss.
Tinct. Opii ℥ss.

For Sprains, Braises, and Chronic Rheumatism.

COOPER.

EMBROCATIO LINIMENTI SAPONIS.

℞. Pulveris seminis sinapis ℥j.
Acidi acetici ℥ss.

Linimenti saponis compositi ℥jss.

Fiat embrocatio.

Stimulant in Palsy.

SYDENHAM.

℞. Tincturæ lyttæ,

Linimenti saponis compositi, ā ā ℥j.

Fiat linimentum.

Ibid.

HUNTER.

℞. Tincturæ lyttæ ℥j.

Olei terebinthinæ rectificati ℥ss.

Linimenti camphoræ ℥ss.

Fiat embrocatio.

Ibid.

SMITH.

℞. Olei cajeputi ℥jss.

Liquoris ammoniæ carbonatis ℥ss.

Fiat embrocatio.

Ibid.

℞. Camphoræ ℥jss.

Olei terebinthinæ rectificati ℥jss.

Solve pro embrocatione.

Ibid.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ carbonatis ℥ss.

Linimenti saponis compositi ℥jss.

Fiat linimentum.

℞. Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis ℥ss.

Linimenti saponis compositi ℥jss.

Misce pro embrocatione.

In Palsy and Chronic Rheumatism.

XIX.—DIAPHORETICS.

Diaphoretics are medicines which, being taken internally, increase the discharge by the skin. When this is

carried so far as to be condensed on the surface, it forms sweat, and the medicines producing it are named Sudorifics. Between diaphoretics and sudorifics, consequently, there is little distinction; the operation in both cases being the same, and differing only in degree from the augmentation of the dose, or the employment of auxiliary means.

Table of the Principal Diaphoretics, with their Doses.

Agrimonia, D. infusion rarely employed.	ad lib.
Angelica E. - - - - - dos.	ʒss.
Arum Maculatum - - - - -	gr. ij. ad gr. v.
Camphora, L. D. - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Carex Arenaria - - - - -	
Chæmydrys Teucrium D. - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒss.
Daphne Mezereum, E. - - - - -	gr. j. ad x.
Guaiacum (Resina et Lignum) L. D. -	gr. x. ad ʒss
Imperatoria - - - - -	
Origanum Vulgare L. - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒj.
Ruta graveoleis L. D. - - - - -	gr. xv. ad ʒij.
Sarsaparilla (Radix) L. D. - - - - -	Pulv. ʒj. ad ʒij.
Aconitum L. D. - - - - -	gr. j. ad v.
Tinct. Aconiti. - - - - -	℥v. ad XL.
Sassafras (Lignum Radix, et Cortex)	[gradatim
D. - - - - -	ʒj. ad ʒj.
Enula campana, (Radix) D. - - -	ʒj. ad ʒj.
Teucrium Scorodiantum - - - - -	
Thymus Serpyllum - - - - -	
Antimonium (oxyd.) L. - - - - -	gr. j. ad x.
Antimonium Tartarizatum, L. - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr.
Pulvis Jacobi, L. D. - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Pulvis Atimoniales - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Pulvis Chenevixani - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Sulphur - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis L. - -	ʒss. ad ʒjss.
Spiritus ammoniæ L. D. - - - - -	ʒss. ad ʒj.
Ipecacuanha (Radix) - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒj v.p.
Nitras potassæ, E - - - - -	gr. v. ad x.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici L. - - -	℥ xx. ad ʒj.
Contrainerva L. - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒss,

SELECT FORMULAE.**PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS.**

- ℞. Pulvis antimonialis gr. iv. ad. gr. x.
 Potassæ supertart. gr. vj.
 Fiat pulvis diaphoreticus ex syrupo capiendus,

VEL.

- ℞. Pulvis antimonialis gr. iv. ad. gr. x.
 Potassæ nitratis gr. v.
 Misce fiat pulvis ex quovis vehiculo crasso capiendus.

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA.

- ℞. Liquoris antimonii tartarizati ℥ss.
 Potassæ nitratis ℥ij.
 Aquæ Menth. virid. ℥vj.
 Syr. Rosæ ℥ss.
 Fiat mistura cujus capiat æger cochlearia tria magna
 tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ. JENNER.

VEL.

- ℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥iss,
 Potassæ nitratis ℥ij.
 Misturæ camphoræ ℥vj.
 Syrupi rosæ ℥ss.
 Fiat mistura;—sit dosis cochlearia tria magna tertiâ
 vel quartâ quâque horâ. BOERHAAVE.

VEL.

- ℞. Sodæ subcarbonatis ℥j.
 Succī limonis recentis ad alkali saturationem, q. s.
 Misturæ camphoræ ℥vj.
 Potassæ nitratis ℥j.
 Syrupi rhæados ℥iij.
 Fiat mistura, cujus capiantur cochlearia tria magna
 quartâ quâque horâ. BAILLIE.

HAUST. DIAPHORET.

- ℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥iij.
 Aquæ distillatæ ℥xv.
 Potass. nitratis gr. iv.
 Syr. aurant. ℥j.

Misce fiat Haust. diaphoret.

TAYLOR.

Any of the preceding may be given to promote perspiration in inflammatory fever.

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA CAMPHORATA.

℞. Misturæ camphoræ ℥vj.

Spir. Æther. compos.

Spir. Ammoniaë aromatici,

Syrupi aurantii, ā ā ℥iss.

Misce—cujus capiat æger cochlearia duo magna, in hora.

Cordial and Diaphoretic.

PRINGLE.

MIST. DIAPHORET. ANTIM. TART.

℞. Antim. Tartarizati gr. j.

Aquæ fontanæ ℥viij.

Syr. croci ℥j.

Sum. cochl. mag. omni bihorio.

JOHNSON.

VEL.

℞. Pulp. Tamarind. ℥ss.

Potass. supertart. ℥ij. Colat. adde

Aquæ Bullicent. ℥v.

Aquæ cinnamom. ℥j.

Antim. Tart. gr. j. misce.

Sumat cochl. iv. et repetatur dose post horas tres nisi alvus prius respondeat.

Laxative and Diaphoretic.

WILLAN.

VEL.

℞. Potassæ nitratis ℥ij.

Potassæ Supertart. ℥iij.

Antim. Tartarizat. gr. jss. Misce.

Fiat Pulvis—dividend. in chart. vj. Sum. 1 pro dos. tertia hora.

In Inflammatory Affections.

BEATTIE.

PULVIS DIAPHORET.

℞. Aconiti Folior. cxsiccator.

Antim. Sulphuret. præcip. ā ā gr. j.

Magnes. carbonatis ℥ss.

Fiat Pulvis.

In Gout and Rheumatism.

VOGLER.

℞. Guaiaci Resinæ ʒss.

Potassæ nitratis ʒj. M.

Fiat pulvis, hora somni sumendus ex haustu decoct. avenæ.

In Acute Rheumatism.

MONRO.

Both the saline medicines in the two last prescriptions seem to favour the action of the guaiac; correcting, in some measure, its heating quality, and with its sudorific, increasing likewise its laxative effect.

℞. Oxydi antimonii,

Potassæ subcarbonatis, ā ā ʒss.

Anthemidis flor. exsiccati ʒj.

Misce fiat pulvis sextâ quâque horâ per biduum vel triduum, sumendus.

In Intermittent Fevers.

MORTON.

PILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ.

℞. Antim. Tartarizati g. vj.

Opii purificati gr. ix.

Confect. Rosæ ʒss.

Contunde simul et divide in pilulas xxiv.

In Fever.

PH. NOSOCOM. ST. THOM.

BOLUS DIAPHORETICUS.

℞. Guaiaci Resinæ ʒj.

Antimon. Tartarizati,

Opii purificati, ā ā gr. j.

Syr. q. s.

Fiat bolus bis die, sumendus.

In Rheumatism and Dropsy.

SMITH.

HAUSTUS DIAPHORETICUS.

℞. Guaiaci Resinæ ʒss.

Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ compos. gr. v.

Vin. antim. ℥xl.

Tinct opii xx

Misce Fiat haustus, sumatur h. s.

In Acute Rheumatism.

BLANE.

Should this draught be repeated oftener than once in

four and twenty hours, the tincture of opium ought to be reduced to half the quantity.

VEL.

℞. Ammoniaë subcarb. ℥ss.
 Succ. limou. recent. ʒij.
 Aquæ menthæ virid ʒj.
 Syrupi simplicis ʒj.
 Misc. Fiat haustus sæpius sumendus.
In Fever.

CULLEN.

MISTURA OXYMELLIS.

℞. Mellis optimis ʒj.
 Aceti distillati ʒj.
 Aquæ ferventis ʒxiv.
 Misc. sumatur ex cyatho aquæ tepidæ.
In Fever.

BOERHAAVE.

MISTURA GUAIACI.

℞. Guaiaci resinæ,
 Sacchâr. purificati ā ā ʒss.
 Acaciæ Gummi ʒij. simul bene tritis adjiciantur
 Aquæ menthæ viridis ʒix.
 Misc. sumatur ʒj. nocte et mane, cum haustu decocti hordei vel decocti avenæ.
In Rheumatism and Gout.

BERGER.

℞. Liquoris ammoniaë acetatis,
 Aquæ menthæ, ā ā ʒj.
 Syr. papaveris ʒj.
 Misc.

To keep up a gentle Diaphoresis.

WILSON.

HAUSTUS CAMPHORATUS.

℞. Misturæ camphoræ fʒiss.
 Liquor. acet. ammon. fʒss.
 Liquor. antimonii Tart. ℥xx.
 Tincturæ opii ℥x.
 Fiat haustus.

FRANK.

℞. Potassæ sulphureti gr. xv.
 Saponis duri ʒj.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxx. sumant tres quartâ quâque horâ ex
cyatho infusi calidi juniperi baccarum.

In Cutaneous Affections.

WILLAN.

R. Pulveris antimon. ʒss.

Opii pulv. ʒss.

Hydrargyri submuriat. gr. v.

Confect. opii q. s.

Fiant pilulæ decem, quarum capiat unam horâ decubi-
tus, et repetatur p. r. n.

BERGMAN.

R. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. xv.

Pulv. Trag. comp. ʒij.

Divide in partes quatuor æquales, quarum æger sumat
unam quâvis horâ.

WILLIS.

XXII. DILUENTS.

Diluents are medicines which increase the proportion of the fluids in the system. It is evident that this must be done by watery liquors. Properly speaking, water is, in fact, the only diluent, though various additions are made to it: therefore, under this class, not only water itself, but water impregnated with the mucilaginous parts of vegetables, and with the gelatinous parts of animal substances must be ranked. Diluents are generally given in a tepid state, and are administered largely in fevers and bilious disorders; in catarrhal and phthisical complaints; in diarrhœa and dysentery; in calculous affections; in strangury, &c.

Table of the Common Diluents.

Aqua communis.

Infusum panis tost.

Infusum melissæ.

Infusum theæ.

Decoctum avenæ.

Juseulum carnis bubuli dilutum.

Juseulum Pullinum dilutum.

Serum lactis, &c.

(For other Diluents, see DEMULCENTS.)

XXIII.—DIURETICS.

Medicines, which being taken internally, augment the secretion of urine, are called Diuretics. It is obvious that such an effect will be produced by any substance capable of stimulating the secreting vessels of the kidneys. All the saline diuretics seem to act in this manner. They are received into the circulation; and, passing off with the urine, stimulate the vessels, and increase the quantity secreted. The direct effects of diuretics are sufficiently evident. They separate the watery part of the blood; and, by that means indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. They are principally employed in dropsy; and, when they can be brought to act, the disease is removed with less injury to the patient than it can be by exciting any other evacuation. Their success is very precarious, the most powerful often failing; and, as the disease is so frequently connected with organic affection, even the removal of the effused fluid, when it does take place, only palliates without effecting a cure. Diuretics have also been used occasionally in calculous affections—in gonorrhœa—and with a view of diminishing plethora, or checking profuse perspiration.

Table of the principal Diuretics and their Doses.

Cantharis.	-	-	-	gr. ʒ.	ad gr. j.
Colchicum autumnale (rad. et sem.).	-	-	-	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Cambogia L.	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Digitalis L. D. (Fol. et Sem).	-	-	-	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Dulcamara L.	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Juniperus L. (Bacc. et cacum.).	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Pix liquida (given internally, in the form of tar water; and used externally in tinea capitis.)	-	-	-		
Sarsaparilla Rad. L.	-	-	-	pulv. ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Senega, Polygala E.	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad ʒss.
Scilla Rad. L. D.	-	-	-	gr. j.	ad iij.
Spartium (genista) L.	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Tabacum.	-	-	-		
Terebinthinæ L.	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad ʒjss.
Ulmus campestris. cort.	-	-	-	ʒiiij.	Decoct.

Potassæ supertartaras, L.	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad	ʒj.
Potassæ subcarbonas, L.	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Potassæ carbonas, L.	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Potassæ acetas, L.	-	-	-	ʒj.	ad	ʒj.
Potassæ nitras, E.	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad	gr. x.
Liquor Potassæ citratſ	-	-	-			
Spiritus Ætheris nitrici, L.	-	-	-	ʒss.	ad	ʒij.
Sodæ subcarbonas, L.	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Sodæ carbonas, L.	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Murias calcis	-	-	-			
Aqua communis	-	-	-			
Aquæ ferrum continentſ, &c.	-	-	-			

SELECT FORMULAE.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Infus. digitalis purp. ʒvj.
 Tinct. card. comp. ʒij.
 Spir. Æther. Nitr. ʒj.
 Misce fiat haustus, bis in die sumendus.

MATTHEWS.

PULVIS DIGITALIS COMP.

℞. Potassæ supertart. ʒij.
 Pulv. cinnamom. compos. gr. v.
 Pulv. digitalis gr. j.
 Fiat pulvis, bis terve de die sumendus.

WITHERS.

VEL.

℞. Pulv. digitalis, gr. ss. ad gr. j.
 Pulv. Scillæ gr. j.
 Potassæ supertart. ʒij.
 Fiat pulvis, ter in die adhibendus.

In Dropsy.

CLARKE.

MISTURA .

℞. Rad. armoraciæ incis.
 Sem. sinap. C. āā ʒss.
 Aq. bullient. ʒj.
 Infunde per horas xij. et adde liquori colato,

Potassæ acetat.

Spirit. junip. compos. āā ʒij.

Misce, bibat æger cyathum ter quaterve in die.

In Dropsy.

JONES.

VEL.

℞. Decocti genistæ recent. ʒxij.

Potassæ acetatis ʒij.

Spirit. armoraciæ compos. ʒj.

Misce sumantur cochl. magn. iij. ter quaterve in die.

Ibid.

JACKSON.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Potassæ acetatis ʒj.

Aq. fœnicul. ʒj.

Acet. Scillæ ʒj.

Spirit. armoraciæ C. ʒij.

Tinct. digitalis xij.

Fiat haustus, ter in die adhibendus.

Ibid.

BANG.

BOLUS.

℞. Pulv. Scillæ gr. jss.

Pulv. cinnam. comp.

Potassæ acetat. āā gr. viij.

Syr. zingib. q. s.

Misce fiat bolus ter in die capiendus.

Ibid.

PORTAL.

PILULÆ.

℞. Pil. scillæ gr. vj.

Hydrarg. submuriat. gr. ss.

Misce fiant pilulæ duæ, nocte maneque capiendæ.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Decoct. genistæ recent. ʒjss.

Spir. junip. comp. ʒij.

Spir. æther. nitrici ʒj.

Oxymel. scillæ ʒij.

Fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.

MISTURA.

℞. Fol. digit. purp. sic. ʒij.

Aquæ bullientis ʒss. post horas duas cola, et adde

Spirit. æther. nitrici ℥j.
 Spirit. junip. comp. ℥ij.
 Misce capiat cochl. mag. ij. quartis horis.

PILULÆ.

℞. Extract. helleb. nigr.
 Myrrh. ā ā ℥ss.
 Pulv. card. benedict. ℥jss.
 Syrupi q. s.
 Misce fiat massa, in pil. singul. gr. iv. distribuenda,
 quarum duas sumat pro dos. sextis horis.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Tinct. tabaci ℥x.
 Spirit. æther. nitrici ℥ij.
 Oxymel. scillæ ℥j.
 Aquæ fœnicul. ℥jss.
 Fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

CHAPMAN.

VEL.

℞. Aquæ fœnicul. ℥j.
 Tinct. canthar. ℥x.
 Spirit. æther. nitric. ℥j.
 — junip. C. ℥ij.
 Fiat haustus, ter in die adhibendus.

PEARSON.

PILULÆ.

℞. Mass. pilul. scillæ ℥j.
 Sapon. venet.
 Gum. Ammon. ā ā ℥ij.
 Olei junip. ℥x.
 Syr. q. s.
 Misce fiant pilul. xij. e sing. drachma, quarum iv.
 sumat ter in die. superbiband. cyath. decocti ge-
 nistæ recentis.

DUNCAN.

BOLUS.

℞. Pulv. sem. sinap. ℥j.
 Olei terebinthinæ ℥vj—ad ℥xx.
 Syrup. simpl. q. s.
 Misce fiat bolus, ter quaterve die sumendus cum cyatho
 decocti genistæ.

THOMSON.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Infus. gentianæ comp. ℥j.
 Tinct. cort. cinchon. ℥ij.
 Tinct. cantharidis ℥x.
 Potassæ acetatis gr. x.
 Fiat haustus, ter de die sumendus.
Diuretic and Tonic.

BOERHAAVE.

VEL.

℞. Pulv. myrrh. ℥ss. solve in
 Spirit. junip. comp. ℥ij. et adde
 Aquæ pimentæ ℥jss.
 Tinct. digital. purp. ℥xiiij.
 Misce fiat haustus.

GREGORY.

Ibid.

VEL.

℞. Infus. cort. cuspariæ ℥jss.
 Tinct. columb. ℥ij.
 Potassæ acetatis ℥j.
 Spirit. armoraciæ C. ℥j.
 Fiat haustus.

Ibid.

VEL.

℞. Infus. digitalis ℥vj.
 Tinct. card. C.
 — cascarillæ, ā ā ℥jss.
 Misce fiat haustus, ter in die capiendus.

Ibid.

DARWIN.

PULVIS.

℞. Pulv. cinnamom. comp. gr. x.
 Pulv. gentian. gr. xv.
 Pulv. digital. gr. j.
 Misce fiat pulv. mane, hora merid. vespereque sumend.

Ibid.

GAUBIUS.

PULVIS.

℞. Pulv. columb. gr. xv.
 Pulv. zingib. gr. x.
 Pulv. scillæ gr. j.
 Potassæ supertart. ℥j.
 Misce fiat pulv. ter die capiendus.

Ibid.

BAILLIE.

BOLUS.

- ℞. Potassæ supertart. gr. x. ad. gr. xx.
 Hydrarg. submur. gr. ii. ad gr. iv.
 Pulv. zingib. gr. v.
 Syr. simpl. q. s.
 Misce fiat bolus, horâ decubitus sumendus.
In Dropsy of the Chest.

COOPER.

INFUSUM.

- ℞. Fol. digit. purp. contus. ʒiss.
 Canellæ alb. contus. ʒj.
 Aquæ fervent. ʒviij.
 Infunde per horas quatuor in vaso aperto, dein liquore
 effunde, fiat infusum.

WITHERING.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Infus. digital. purp. ʒss. ad ʒj.
 Aquæ menthæ pip. ʒiij.
 Potassa acetat. gr. xv.
 Spirit. æther. nitrici ʒj.
 Fiat haustus, bis terve de die capiendus.

RICHTER.

PULVIS.

- ℞. Fol. digital. purp. exsicc. pulv. gr. vj.
 Potassæ supertart. ʒvj.
 Pulv. cinnamomi comp. ʒj.
 Misce fiant pulveres, in chartulas vj. distribuend. qua-
 rum æger unam sumat bis terve in die ex infusi
 baccarum juniperi cyatho.

BEDDOES.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Pulv. digital. purp.
 Pulv. scillæ, ā ā gr. ix.
 Extract. gentian. ʒj.
 Olei juniperi ℥viij.
 Syr. simpl. q. s.
 Misce fiat massa, in pilulas xij. distribuenda, quarum
 unam capiat ter de die cum haustu sequente.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Potassæ supertart. ʒj. ad ʒij.
 Aquæ fervent. ʒjss.
 Spir. junip. comp. ʒij.
 Tinct. cinnam. C. ʒj.
 Fiat haustus.

PEARSON.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Myrrhæ ʒij.
 Ferri sulphatis,
 Potassæ subcarbonatis, āā ʒss.
 Extracti anthemidis, ʒj.
 Syrupi simpl. q. s.
 Misce fiant pilulæ xxxvj. capiantur ij. ter in die cum
 cochl. magn. duobus misturæ sequentis.

MISTURA.

- ℞. Infus. gentian. comp. ʒv.
 Potassæ acetat. ʒss.
 Spirit. junip. C.
 Spirit. armoraciæ. C. āā ʒss.
 Æther. nitric. ʒij.
 Misce fiat mistura.

In Anasarca—Diuretic and Tonic.

PEARSON.

ELECTUARIUM.

- ℞. Potassæ supertartrat. ʒij.
 Pulv. zingiberis ʒj.
 Syrupi zingiberis q. s.
 Fiat electuarium molle, de quo capiat æger cochleare
 medium ter quaterve in hora donec alvus copiose
 respond.

Diuretic and Aperient.

CLARKE.

SYRUPUS.

- ℞. Aceti colchici ʒss.
 Syrupi aurantii ʒjss.
 Fiat syrupus, cujus sumat æger cochleare minimum
 omne bihorio, vel subinde, donec nauseam pro-
 moveat.

SCUDAMORE.

SCILLÆ CUM PILULIS HYDRARGYRI.

- ℞. Pilulæ scillæ gr. vj.
 Pilulæ hydrargyri gr. ijss.
 Fiant pilulæ duæ nocte maneque capiendæ.

BLANE.

BOLUS DIGITALIS COMPOSITUS.

- ℞. Pulv. digitalis gr. j. ad gr. ij.
 Hydrarg. submuriatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. ad gr. ss.
 Pilulæ scillæ gr. vj.
 Fiat bolus ter in die sumendus.

DARWIN.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Pulveris scillæ gr. j. ad gr. iij.
 Pilulæ hydrargyri gr. iiss.
 Extracti tarraxaci gr. vj.
 Olei juniperi ℥j.
 Fiant pilulæ duæ ter in die sumendæ.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Infusi armoraciæ compos. ℥xij.
 Spiritus juniperi compositi ℥ij.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus post pilulas diure-
 ticas. BOERHAAVE.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Infusi armoraciæ comp. ℥xij.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥j.
 Syrupi aurantii ℥j.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus. HEBERDEN.

VEL.

- ℞. Tincturæ Scillæ ℥xx.
 Potassæ subcarbonatis gr. vj.
 Misturæ camphoræ ℥xij.
 Syrupi zingiberis ℥j.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus. FRANK.

MISTURA.

- ℞. Aceti scillæ ℥ss.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥jss.
 Misce: capiat cochleare unum minimum ter in die
 ex quovis vehiculo idoneo. RICHTER.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Potassæ acetatis ℥j.
 Infusi quassiæ ℥xij.
 Tincturæ digitalis ℥x.
 Fiat haustus ter in die capiendus. PORTAL.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Potassæ subcarbonatis ℥j.
 Acidi acetici fervent. q. s. ad saturationem alkali
 Misturæ camphoræ ℥x.
 Tincturæ digitalis ℥x.

Syrupi zingiberis ʒj.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

WITHERING.

VEL.

℞. Tincturæ nicotianæ ℥x—℥xxx

Infusi gentianæ comp. ʒvj.

Aquæ pimentæ ʒx.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

VEL.

℞. Tincturæ canthar. ℥xxx.

Spir. ætheris nitrici ʒj.

Misturæ camphoræ ʒxij.

Syrupi zingiberis ʒj.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

PULVIS.

℞. Potassæ supertartratis ʒj.

Potass. sulphatis gr. x.

Pulveris rhei gr. ij.

Fiat pulvis ter in die sumendus.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Extracti lactucæ virosæ ʒjss.

Infusi gentianæ compos. ʒx.

Aq. menth. piperitæ ʒiv.

Spirit. junip. compos. ʒj.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

In Dropsies.

PILULÆ.

℞. Massæ pilulæ scillæ ʒj.

Hydrargyri submuriat. gr. v.

Fiat massa in pilulas xv. dividenda, quarum sumantur
duæ singulis noctibus.

BABBINGTON.

VEL.

℞. Sodæ carbonatis exsiccati ʒi.

Saponis duri ʒiv.

Olei juniperi ℥vj.

Syrupi zingiberis q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xxx. dividenda, e quibus capiat
tres, indies.

In Gravel and Stone.

BEDDOES.

VEL.

℞. Scillæ radicis exsiccati gr. ij.
 Pilulæ hydrargyri gr. v.
 Opii gr. ss.

Fiant pilulæ ij. hora decubitus per tres vel quatuor noctes consequentes capiendæ. BIRKBECK.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Potassæ sub-carbonatis ℥j.
 Succī limon. f̄ss. vel. q. s.
 Aquæ cinnamomi f̄j.
 Aceti scillæ f̄jss.
 Tincturæ opii ℥v.

Fiat haustus bis in die sumendus.

PARIS.

PILULÆ.

℞. Sodæ carbonatis exsiccatae ʒj.

Saponis duri ℥iv.

Syr. zingiberis q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xxx. dividenda.

Sumantur iij. ter in dies.

In Nephritic Calculus.

BEDDOES.

BOLUS.

℞. Scillæ exsiccatae gr. ij.

Potassæ nitratis ℥ss.

Myristicæ nuclei gr. v.

Confect. ros. caninæ q. s.

Fiat bolus maue sumendus.

In Dropsy.

HOME.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Potassæ subcarb. ʒss.

Succ. limon. recent. q. s. misce et adde

Aq. cinnamomi ʒiss.

Spiritus menthæ piperitæ ʒss.

Aceti scillæ ʒiss.

Syrupi aurant. ʒj.

Misce fiat haustus bis in die sumendus.

In Dropsy.

MEAD.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Potassæ acetatis ʒj.

Oxymellis scillæ ℥ij.

Aq. puræ ℥j.

Sp. juniperi comp. ℥ss.

Sp. æther. nitrici ℥xx.

Fiat haustus bis in die sumendus.

In Dropsy.

HARTMANN.

MISTURA.

℞. Misturæ ammoniaci ℥vj.

Potassæ nitratis ℥j.

Acet. scillæ ℥vj.

Sp. junip. comp. ℥iss.

Misce dentur cochl. majora duo vel tria quartis horis.

In Dropsy.

VOGLER.

INFUSUM.

℞. Baccarum junip. contus. ℥ij.

Sem. Anisi contus. ℥ij.

Aquæ ferventis 0j.

Macera per ij. vel iij. horas, dein cola. Dosis, cya-
tims subinde. BANG.

VEL.

℞. Bacc. juniperi contus. ℥ij.

Aq. ferventis 0j.

Degerentur vase clauso in loco calido; colaturæ ad-
jice

Potass. nitratis ℥ij

Syrupi zingiberis ℥j.

Misce sumatur ℥j. vel ℥ss. tertiis vel quartis horis.

In Dropsy.

HARTMANN.

BOLUS PULVERIS FOLIORUM DIGITALIS.

℞. Pulveris foliorum digitalis gr. ss. ad gr. j.

Pulveris cinnamomi compositi gr. v.

Potassæ super-tartratis 0j. cum

Syrupo croci, q. s.

Fiat bolus ter quot. sumendus.

HAMILTON.

HAUSTUS INFUSI CUSPARIÆ CUM INFUSO DIGI- TALIS.

℞. Infusi cuspariæ corticis ℥jss.

Infusi digitalis,

Infusi juniperi baccarum, āā ʒiv.

Spiritus juniperi compositi ʒij.

Syrupi croci ʒj.

Misce ut fiat haustus.

GREGORY.

HAUSTUS INFUSI CUSPARIÆ CUM TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

R. Infusi cuspariæ corticis ʒiss.

Tinct. cinchon. ʒij.

Tinct. digitalis ℥iij. vel 'plura pro re nata

Potassæ acetatis ʒij.

Spiritus ammoraciæ ʒj.

Misce fiat haustus.

FOTHERGILL.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ ACETATIS.

R. Potassæ acetatis ʒj.

Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥xv.

Aceti colchici ʒss ad ʒij.

Aq. pur. ʒjss.

Spiritus juniperi compositi ʒiv.

Misce fiat haustus bis quot. sumendus. LETSOM.

MISTURA AMMONIACI CUM ACETO SCILLÆ.

R. Mist. ammoniaci ʒvj.

Potassæ nitratis ʒj.

Spiritus juniperi compositi ʒjss.

Aceti scillæ ʒvj.

Misce sumat ʒj. ad ʒss. quartis horis.

CLEGHORN.

MISTURA INFUSI SEMINUM DAUCI ET JUNIPERI BACCARUM.

R. Seminum dauci,

Juniperi baccarum contusarum, ā ā ʒij.

Aquæ ferventis ʒj.

Digere per horas ij. et cola ; dosis ʒij. sing. noct.

HUNTER.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS CUM FERRI CARBONATE.

R. Pulveris digitalis foliorum exsiccatorum ʒss.

Ferri carbonatis ʒj.

Extracti gentianæ,

Aq. font. āā q. s.

Fiant pil. xx. sumat duas vel plures pro re nata ter
quotidiè. LIND.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS CUM CAM-
BOGIA.

℞. Hydrargyri submuriatis,
Cambogiæ, āā ʒss.
Seillæ exsiccatae ʒj.
Confectionis aromaticæ q. s.

Fiant pil. xx.

PRINGLE.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS CUM
SCILLA.

℞. Hydrargyri sub-muriatis,
Seillæ, ā ā ʒij.
Confectionis aromaticæ q. s.

Fiant pil. xl.

HAMILTON.

PULVIS CAMBOGIÆ CUM HYDRARGYRI SUB-
MURIATE.

℞. Cambogiæ,
Hydrargyri sub-muriatis, ā ā ʒss.
Potassæ supertartratis ʒv.

Tere simul divideque in pulveres x. equales, sumat
unum pluresve alternis noctibus. WARREN.

PULVIS POTASSÆ NITRATIS CUM SCILLA.

℞. Potassæ nitratis ʒjss.
Seillæ exsiccatae gr. xij.
Pulveris cinnamomi compositi ʒij.

Misce fiat pulvis in chartulas vj. vel viij. dividendus,
sumat unum quartis horis. MAGENDIE.

PULVIS.

℞. Seillæ radiceis exsiccati gr. iij.
Pulveris opii gr. ss.
Cinnamomi corticis gr. x.

Fiat pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Potassæ sub-carbonatis gr. x.
Infusi gentianæ comp. ʒjss.
Spiritus ætheris comp. ʒss.

Tinct. cinnamomi f3j.

Fiat haustus.

Diuretic and Stimulant.

WILLIS.

PULVIS.

℞. Scillæ radiceis exsiccati gr. xij.

Potassæ nitratis ʒj.

Sacchari purificati,

Cinnamomi corticis contriti, ā ā ʒj.

Fiat pulvis in sex partes equales dividend. Sumatur
una bis indies.

THOMSON.

PILULÆ.

℞. Scillæ radiceis exsiccat. gr. iv.

Digitalis foliorum gr. x.

Hydrargyri sub-muriatis gr. vj.

Myrihæ pulv. ʒj. Simul tere et adde

Assafœtidæ ʒss.

Extracti gentianæ q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xv. dividend: e quibus sumatur
una, nocte maneque.

PARIS.

MISTURA.

℞. Potassæ nitratis ʒj.

Misturæ ammoniaci f3vj.

Spir. jnniperi comp. f3iss.

Aceti scillæ f3vj.

Fiat mistura de qua capiat cochl. j. amphum quartis
horis.

DUNCAN.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Tincturæ Canthar. ℥x.

Spiritus ætheris nitrici f3j.

Misturæ camphoræ f3xij.

Syrupi zingiberis f3i.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

A highly stimulating Diuretic.

JACKSON.

XXII.—DRAUGHTS.

The chief difference between a draught and a mixture is, that the former is usually taken at once, and the latter in divided portions. As numerous examples of Draughts are given in every part of this work, it is unnecessary to exhibit others here.

XXIII.—EMBROCATIONS.

Embrocations are external applications, similar to liniments. It will only be necessary to introduce a very few, as the Pharmacopœias contain the most useful.

SELECT FORMULAE.

EMBROCATIO ALKALINA.

- ℞. Liquoris Potassæ ℥ij.
 Liquoris ammoniæ acet. ℥iv.
 Spirit. vinos. rectific.
 Aq. flor. sambuci, ā ā ℥iv.
 Misce ut fiat embrocatio.

For Elephantiasis.

ALLARD.

EMBROCATIO ALUM. SUPERSULPH.

- ℞. Supersulph. aluminis ℥ij.
 Acidi acet. ℥xij.
 Alcoholis ℥iv.
 Misce.

For Chilblains

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ.

- ℞. Alcoholis ℥ij.
 Liquoris ammoniæ fort ℥iij.
 Misce.

For Spasms and Convulsions.

EMBROC. AMMONIÆ ACETATIS ET LINIM.
SAPONIS.

- ℞. Liq. ammoniæ acetatis,
 Linim. saponis compos. ā ā ℥j.
 Misce.

Idem.

EMBROC. AMMONIÆ CAMPH.

- ℞. Liq. ammoniæ ℥iij.
 Spir. rosmar. ℥ij.
 Camphoræ ℥ij.
 Misce.

Stimulant in Sprains.

EMBROC. AMMONIÆ MURIATIS.

℞. Ammon. muriat. ℥ij. solve in
Acid. acet. ℥iv. dein adde
Spir. camphoræ ℥jss.
Liquoris plumbi acetatis ℥ij
Misce ut fiat embroc.

For Sprains, Contusions, &c.

CAM.

EMBROC. AMYGDAL. MERCUR.

℞. Decoct. Amygdal. amar. ℥jss.
Decoct. capit. papav. alb. oij.
Trite simul gradatim et diligenter et cola, dein adde
Hydrar. oxymur. (cum alcohol. q. s. pulv.) gr. x.
For Cutaneous Eruptions.

EMBROC. ANODYNA SIMPLEX.

℞. Opii purif. ℥ss.
Aq. flor. sambuci ℥j.
Trite simul diligenter ad solutionem opii, ut fiat embrocatio sedativa.

EMBROC. ANTISPASMODICA.

℞. Tinct. opii,
Ætheris sulphur. ā ā ℥ss.
Spir. camphor. ℥ij.
Misce.

In Spasm of the Stomach.

EMBROC. CAJEPUTI.

℞. Ol. cajeputi ℥iij.
Camphoræ ℥iij.
Saponis mollis ℥ij.
Alcoholis Oj.
Liq. ammoniæ ℥ij. M.

For Sprains and Rheumatism.

LYND.

EMBROC. HYDRAR. OXYMUR.

℞. Hydrar. oxymur. gr. iij. solve in
Alcohol. q. s. adde
Aq. flor. sambuci ℥iv.
Spir. lavand. compos. ℥j.
Misce ut fiat embrocatio.

CHESTON.

XXIV.—EMETICS.

It would be taking a very confined and imperfect view of Emetics, to consider them merely as evacnants of the stomach; for, if traced through the whole of their operation in the various diseases in which they are employed, their influence over the human body appears so manifold and extensive, that they may be justly reckoned amongst the most powerful instruments which the *materia medica* affords. Hence, besides their use as evacnants of the stomach, they promote sweating in fevers—favour expectoration in disorders of the lungs—induce absorption in dropsical cases—and remove obstructions of the viscera, such as jaundice and suppression of the menses.

By means also of their peculiar action on the nervous and vascular systems, Emetics allay the spasms in asthma, and check the discharge of blood in hæmorrhages from the lungs and uterus. They have been given with advantage in hæmoptysis, by Dr. Robinson, and still more recently by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna, who found, that in such cases ipecacuanha sometimes acts like a charm, seeming to astringe the bleeding vessels of the lungs sooner and more effectually than any other remedy. In uterine hæmorrhage, small doses only of these medicines, so as to excite sickness, but not vomiting, are found to answer best. But, in both instances, they should be administered with caution, as sometimes they do more harm than good. Dysentery is also among the number of diseases in which Emetics have a peculiarly beneficial effect.

Emetics are improper where there is much visceral inflammation (with the exception, perhaps, of that degree of visceral inflammation which takes place in pulmonary consumption), where there are symptoms of great accumulation in the vessels of the head; in the advanced stages of pregnancy; in cases of intestinal hernia; and, in general, persons who have weak and delicate stomachs should be cautious in using them too freely, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, that frequent vomiting renders the stomach less fit to retain what is taken into it, and even weakens its powers of digestion, &c.

Table of the principal Emetics and their Doses.

Emetine (See NEW MEDICINES.)

Ipecacuanha	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒss.	cum gr. j. antim. tart.
Scillæ rad. L. D.	-	-			
Pulvis antimonialis, L. D.					
} These operate only as emetics in large doses.					
Cupri sulphas, L.	-	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.	ad v.
Sulphas zinci, E. D.	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Antimonium tartarizatum	-	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.	ad iij.
Anthemidis nobilis	-	-	-		
Semina sinapeos, &c. &c.	-	-	-		

SELECT FORMULAE.

CATAPLASMA TABACI FOLIORUM.

℞. Tabaci foliorum manipulum cum semisse, contunde
in cataplasma eum

Aquæ fontis q. s.

Apply to the region of the Stomach.

TROTTER.

HAUSTUS IPECACUANHÆ.

℞. Vini ipecacuanhæ ʒss ad ʒj.

Antimonii tartarizati gr. ij.

Infusi anthemidis florum tepidi ʒiss.

Misce fiat haustus emeticus.

BRERA.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS.

℞. Pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. xv. ad ʒss.

Antimon. tartarizat. gr. j.

Aq. menth. sat. ʒxij.

Syr. croci ʒj.

Fiat haustus emeticus.

HEBERDEN.

PULVIS EMETICUS.

℞. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ gr. xv. ad ʒss.

Antimon. tartarizat. gr. j.

Fiat pulvis; ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris idonei hau-
riatur; et vomitu moto, superbibantur cyathi
aliquot infusi anthemidis tepedi.

GREGORY.

In maniacal cases, a triple proportion, or even more, of the tartarized antimony, will often be required to produce a sufficient effect.

BOLUS EMETICUS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ʒj.

Confect. rosæ caninæ q. s.

Ut fiat bolus, ex pauxillo infusi anthemidis haūriendus. Post quamlibet vomitionem superbibantur cyathi aliquot infusi ejusdem tepidi.

GAUBIUS.

When poisons are swallowed, or when a sudden and complete evacuation of the stomach is required, a form of this description is well adapted to the purpose, accompanied with plentiful dilution.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Ipecacuanhæ radiceis contusi ʒiss.

Potassæ supertartratis ʒj.

Aquæ ferventis ʒiiss. macera per horam, dein cola et adjice

Syrupi ʒss.

Misce detur ʒss vel cochleare amplum omni semi hora donec vomitum provocaverit.

In Dysentery and Bilious Fever.

NICOLAI.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati gr. iij. solve in

Aquæ ferventis ʒvj.

Sum. ʒj. omni quadrante horæ donec vomitus supervenerit.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Antimonii tartarizat. gr. ij.

Aq. fontanæ ʒiij.

Syr. croci ʒj.

Misce sumatur pro dosi.

EPITHEMA EMETICUM.

℞. Tabaci foliorum ʒj.

Aquæ fontis q. s.

Simul contunde, ut fiat epithema, regioni epigastricæ admoventum.

Not very safe.

PARIS.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Cupri sulphatis gr. x. ad ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒij.

Misce fiat pro haustu emetico.

THOMSON.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati gr. j.

Vinii ipecac. ʒij.

Aquæ puræ ʒjss.

Fiat haustus.

BAILLIE.

VEL.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati gr. ij.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒiv.

Solve—Hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo mediocria, singulis horæ quadrantibus, donec vomitus excitatus erit.

PARIS.

MISTURA.

℞. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ ʒss.

Antimonii tartarizati gr. j.

Tincturæ scillæ ʒj.

Aquæ distillatæ ʒviiss.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat quam primum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo, sextâ quâque horæ parte, donec supervenerit vomitus.

In Dropsies, before exhibiting digitalis.

DUNCAN.

XXV.—ENEMATA.

Enemata are well known forms of conveying, according to circumstances, both medicine and nourishment to the system. For instance, in trismus, diseased œsophagus, &c., the body can be thus supported for a few weeks, while an attempt may be made in the meantime, to effect a cure. In such cases, enemata are composed of animal broths, gruels made of farinaceous seeds, milk, mucilages, &c.

As a form of medicine, enemata are no less useful ; and, according to the intention with which they are prescribed, are either of an emollient, anodyne, or purgative nature.

SELECT FORMULAE.

ENEMA AMYLI CUM OPIO.

℞. Amyli ℥viij.
Tincturæ opii ℥ 40 ad 60 vel opii gr. .iij. in aquâ
solut.

Miscee.

*Anodyne, in Dysentery, or violent Purgings ; Pain in the
Bowels ; Calculi, &c.* WITHERING.

ENEMA ANTISPASMODICUM.

℞. Tinct. assafœtidæ ℥ss.
Tinct. opii ℥xl.
Decoct. avenæ ℥viij.
In Spasmodic Affections. LIND.

ENEMA LAXATIVUM.

℞. Magnesiae sulphat. ℥ij. solve in
Decoct. avenæ fervent. ℥xij. eum
Butyri recentis vel ol. olivæ ℥j.
Apertient. HAMILTON.

ENEMA TABACI.

℞. Infus. tabaci 0ss. ad 0j.
In Strangulated Hernia. ABERNETHY.

The infusion of tobacco is made with one or two drachms of the dried leaves to a pint of water ; half a pint of which is recommended to be used at a time ; as fatal effects have been known to ensue, from injecting the whole of the infusion at once. It is by no means safe and is only to be used in desperate eases.

ENEMA AMYLO-OPIATUM.

℞. Amyli ℥j. ad ℥ij.
Aquæ frigidæ ℥ij.
Aquæ ferventis ℥iv. ad ℥vj.
Opium pulveris gr. ij. ad iv.

Rub the opium and powdered starch together till they be minutely divided; then, by degrees, add the cold water, and lastly, the boiling water.

For painful affections of the rectum, arising from stricture; cancer; fistula in ano; or from hæmorrhoids.

WHITE.

ENEMA TONICUM.

- ℞. Cinchonæ pulveris ℥j.
 Florum anthemidis ℥ij.
 Aquæ distillatæ 0j.
 Coque ad ℥x. et cola; dein adde
 Vini rubri ℥iij.

In Relaxations of the Rectum.

HEBERDEN.

ENEMA COMMUNE.

- ℞. Decocti hordei 0j. ad 0ij.
 Olivæ olei ℥ij.
 Magnesiæ sulphatis ℥j.
 Misce pro enemate.

VEL.

- ℞. Decoct. hordei 0j. ad 0ij.
 Olivæ olei ℥ij. ad ℥iij.
 Misce.

In peritoneal Inflammation.

ENEMA ANODYNUM.

- ℞. Decoct. anthemidis florum ℥viij. ad ℥xij.
 Fomenti papaveris ℥xij.
 Misce.

Idem.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP.

- ℞. Colocynthidis medullæ minntim. incisæ ℥j.
 Aquæ ferventis ℥x.
 Sodæ muriatis,
 Syrup. spinæ cervinæ, ā ā ℥ss.
 Misce pro enemate.

In Coma, Stupor, &c. arising from local injury.

ABERNETHY.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS.

- ℞. Gallæ pulveris ℥j.

Aquæ distillatæ 0jss.

Coque ad 0j. et cola.

In Prolapsus Ani, Hæmorrhoids, &c.

WARE.

ENEMA APERIENS.

℞. Ricini olei,
Mellis, ā ā ʒj.
Infus. lini ʒx.

Misce.

RUSH.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINUM.

℞. Terebinthinæ ʒss.
Ovi unius vitellum,
Infusi lini ʒx.
Misce.

In Stone; Suppression of Urine; in Irritability of the Bladder; and in Tetanus.

ENEMA SODÆ MURIATIS.

℞. Sodæ muriatis ʒj.
Aquæ tepidæ 0j.
Solve pro enemate.

HARTMANN.

ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS.

℞. Magnes. sulphatis ʒjss.
Aquæ tepidæ 0j.
Solve pro enemate.

MONRO.

ENEMA SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞. Folior. sennæ ʒiij.
Sodæ sulphatis ʒj.
Aquæ fervidæ 0j.
Infunde et cola.

HAMILTON.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM.

℞. Extracti colocynthydis ʒj.
Aquæ tepidæ 0j.
Misce fiat enemata.

In Apoplexy and Lethargy.

HARTMANN.

ENEMA PLACENS.

℞. Infus. lini ʒviiij. ad ʒx.
Tinct. opii ℥xxx.
Misce pro enemate.

HARTMANN

VEL.

℞. Lactis tepefacti ℥vj.
 Opii purificati gr. ij.
 Mucilag. acaciæ ℥ss.
 Misce pro enemate.

PEARSON.

ENEMA NUTRITIVUM.

℞. Amyli ℥iij.
 Aquæ ferventis ℥iv.
 Misce pro enemate.

CURRIE.

ENEMA PURGANS.

℞. Decocti seminis avenæ ℥xij.
 Sodæ sulphatis ℥j.
 Olei olivæ ℥jss.
 Fiat enema.

HEBERDEN.

VEL.

℞. Decocti althææ ℥x.
 Sodæ sulphatis,
 Olci olivæ, ā ā ℥j.
 Fiat enema.

DARWIN.

ENEMA ALOETICUM.

℞. Aloes socotrinæ ℥j.
 Lactis communis ℥vj.
 Solve pro enemate bis in septimanis adhibendo.
In Hæmorrhage.

THOMSON.

ENEMA SCAMMONIÆ.

℞. Scammoniæ pulverisat. ℥ss.
 Saponis duri ℥jss.
 Aquæ fervent. ℥viiij.
 Fiat cnema quartâ quâque nocte injiciendum.

Ibid.

HAMILTON.

ENEMA FERRI.

℞. Liquoris ferri alcalini ℥ij.
 Liquoris calcis ℥xij.
 Misce.
For Ascarides.

XXVI.—EMMENAGOGUES.

Emmenagogues may be divided into two classes :—
 1. Those which act generally upon the system, such as general tonics and stimulants; for example, myrrh, opoponax, and galbanum.—2. Direct stimuli to the uterus, which produce the catamenia from their peculiar action, as the ammoniacal injection, ergot, electricity, &c. Much bad practice has arisen from supposing that drastic purgatives belong to the second class.

Table of the Principal Emmenagogues, with their Doses.

Ammonia carb. et subcarb.	- - - -	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
Myrrha L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Sabina L. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Rubia Tinctorum E.	- - - - -	ʒss.	ad ʒj.
Rubigo ferri	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Ferri sulphas	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Ferrum Tartarizatum	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Gummi elemi L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Aristolochia E.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Galbanum L. D.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒs.
Opoponax L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Aloes	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad xv.
Ergot of Rye (Secale cornutum)			

SELECT FORMULÆ.

At the head of Emmenagogues, I hesitate not to place the one recently discovered in Italy, and which has been found very successful in London.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ CUM LACTE.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ ℥xij.

Lactis tepefacti ʒjss.

Misce et injice in vaginam cum syringi.

In Amenorrhœa.

LAVAGNA.

Wine has been substituted for ammonia with similar effect.

MISTURA MYRRHÆ CUM FERRI SULPHATE.

- ℞. Myrrhæ pulveris ʒss.
 Ferri sulphatis ʒj.
 Sodæ subcarbonatis gr. xv.
 Extract. cinchonæ ʒj.
 Syr. zingib. q. s.
 Misce fiat massa, in pilulas xxiv. dividenda, quarum
 duas sumat bis terve de die cum cochl. magnis
 duobus misturæ sequentis.
- ℞. Infus. gentian. comp. ʒvj.
 Tinct. cinchon. C.
 Tinct. cardamom. ā ā ʒss.
 Misce fiat mistura.

GREGORY.

HAUSTUS MYRRHÆ COMP.

- ℞. Pulveris myrrhæ ʒj. solve in
 Spirit. cinnamom. ʒij. et adde
 Aquæ pimentæ ʒx.
 Ferri sulphat. gr. v.
 Potassæ subcarbonat. gr. viij.
 Syr. simpl. ʒj.
 Fiat haustus, ter in die adhibendus.

PEARSON.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

- ℞. Pil. galbani C.
 Aloes spicat, ā ā ʒj.
 Syr. rhamni q. s.
 Misce.

PHARM. NOSOCOM. VIENNÆ.

TINCTURA TONICA.

- ℞. Tinct. cinchonæ ʒjss.
 Tinct. ferri muriat. ʒj.
 Tinct. Canthar. ʒss.
 Misce.

VEL.

- ℞. Tinct. aloes C. ʒjss.
 Tinct. helleb. nigr.
 Tinct. castor. ā ā ʒij.
 Tinct. canthar. ʒss.
 Misce.

In Menstrual Retentions.

CLARKE.

TINCTURA STIMULANS.

℞. Tinct. sabin. compos. ʒj.

Tinc. myrrh. ʒj.

Tinct. canthar. ʒij.

Sumat ægra ℞xx. ter quaterve in die.

BOLUS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞. Pulv. myrrh. compos. ʒj.

Ferri ammoniati gr. v.

Confect. aurant. q. s.

Misce fiat bolus, bis terve in die capiendus. FRANK.

PILULÆ.

℞. Pilul. galban. comp.

Ferri sulphat. ā ā ʒj.

Extract. sabinæ ʒss.

Extract. helleb. nigr. ʒj.

Syr. zingib. q. s.

Misce fiat massa in pilulas xxxvj. distribuenda,
quarum iij. sumat ægra mane vespereque.

THOMSON.

PILULÆ.

℞. Ferri subcarbonatis,

Pulv. myrrh. ā ā ʒj.

Aloes spicatæ extract. ʒij.

Sapon. Venet. ʒss.

Syr. simpl. q. s.

Misce fiant pilulæ xxxvj. capiat iij. bis terve indie.

HUNTER.

MISTURA MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Pulv. gum. myrrhæ ʒj.

Sulphatis ferri gr. iss.

Sodæ carbonatis gr. iv.

Aquæ menthæ ʒiss.

Misce fiat haust. ter de die.

GRIFFITHS.

PILULÆ.

℞. Pil. galban. comp. ʒj.

Aloes succot. ʒj.

Misce fiant pil. xx. sumat ij. bis in die.

In Amenorrhœa.

PULVIS

- ℞. Sabinæ fol. exsiccāt.
 Zingib. radicis contritæ, ā ā ʒss.
 Potassæ sulphatis ʒss.
 Fiat pulv. bis die sumend.

PEARSON.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha ʒj.
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iij.
 Syrupi zingib. q. s.
 Fiat massa in pilulas xij. quarum sumat ægra unam
 vel duas p. r. n.

HUXHAM.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Pulv. aloes cum ferro ʒj.
 Saponis duri ʒij.
 Syrupi zingib. q. s.
 Fiat massa in pilulas xxiv. dividenda, quarum suman-
 tur duæ alterna quaque nocte.

DELPECH.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Extracti gentianæ,
 Extracti colocynthidis compos. ā ā ʒss.
 Fiant pilulæ xij. sit dosis duæ pro re nata.

MEAD.

MISTURA.

- ℞. Myrrhæ ʒij.
 Ferri sulphatis gr. xxiv.
 Potassæ subcarbonatis ʒj.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒss.
 Decocti glycyrrhizæ fervent. ʒxiv.
 Tinct. zingiberis ʒj.
 Myrrham et ferri sulphatem cum potassæ subcarbo-
 nate et mucilagine tere donec perfecte commis-
 ceantur, dein gradatim adjice decoctum et deni-
 que tincturam.

This is an improvement on Dr. Griffiths' Mixture.

GOOCH.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Extracti tanacetī ʒiss.
 Ferri sulphatis ʒj.
 Fiant pilulæ xxiv. quarum capiat duas ter in die.

EARLE.

PILULÆ.

℞. Extracti tanacetī ʒj.

Ferri tartarizati ʒjss.

Pilulæ galbanæ comp. ʒss.

Fiat massa in pilulas xxxvj.. dividenda, e quibus
sumat ægra tres ter quotidie. DUNCAN.

PILULÆ.

℞. Ferri sulphatis gr. xij.

Extracti gentianæ ʒj.

Pulv. cinuamomi comp. ʒss.

Fiat massa in pilulas xvij, dividenda, quam capiat
ægra duas ter in die, superbibendo haustum infusi
alienjus amari. BURNS.

PILULÆ.

℞. Ferri tartarizati ʒj.

Extracti anthemidis ʒjss.

Balsamī Peruviani q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xxxvj. dividenda, e quibus ca-
piat ægra quatuor bis terve in die. DEWEES.

PILULÆ.

℞. Pulv. scammonia ʒss.

Hydrarg. submuriat. ʒj.

Extract. colocyuthidis ʒj.

Syrupi zingib. q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xij. dividenda, quarum tres pro
dosi sumend. JOHNSON.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Tincturæ Canthar. ʒij.

Tinct. cardamomi ʒiv.

Misce; ejus sumat ægra Mix vel cochleare mini-
mum ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

RUSH.

BOLUS.

℞. Pulv. myrrhæ compos. ʒj.

Balsam. Peruviani q. s.

Fiat bolus ter in die sumend.

LIND.

BOLUS.

- ℞. Myrrhæ ʒj.
 Ferri ammoniati gr. vj. tere simul addeque
 Syr. zingib. q. s.
 Fiat bolus, bis die sumend.

FRANK

ELECTUARIUM.

- ℞. Extracti anthemidis,
 Ferri carbonatis, ā ā ʒij.
 Confectionis aurantii ʒj.
 Syr. zingib. q. s.
 Fiat electuarium, cujus myrasticæ nuclei magnitudo
 bis quotide sumendum est.

MAGENDIE.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.

- ℞. Sabinæ foliorum exsiccatorum,
 Zingiberis radice contusæ, ā ā ʒss.
 Potassæ sulphatis ʒss.
 Miscè fiat pulvis bis die sumendus.

PARIS.

ELECTUARIUM.

- ℞. Myrrhæ pulveris ʒj
 Ferri ammoniati gr. vj.
 Tere simul et adde syrupi zingiberis q. s. ut fiat elec-
 tuarium, de quo sumatur ad myrasticæ nuclei
 magnitudinem bis quotidie.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Misturæ ferri compos. fʒss.
 Aquæ cinnamomi fʒj.
 Fiat haustus bis die sumendus.

DENMAN.

HAUSTUS.

- ℞. Tincturæ ferri muriatis,
 Tinct. aloes compos. ā ā fʒss.
 Tinct. castorei fʒij.
 Misce de qua sumatur cochleare unum minimum ex
 cyatho infusi anthemidis flor. ter quotidie.
Emmenagogue and Antispasmodic.

CLARKE.

ENEMA SABINÆ.

- ℞. Extracti sabinæ ʒj.
 Infusi anthemidis ʒjviij.

Fiat enema bis quotidie injiciendum.

SMELLIE.

MISTURA TINCTURÆ FERRI MURIATIS.

℞. Tinct. ferri muriatis,
Tinct aloes compositæ, ā ā ʒiv.
Tinct. castorei ʒij.

Misce ; sum. ʒj. ter quotidie.

FREER.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Ferri carbonatis,
Pilularum aloes compositarum, ā ā ʒj.
Extracti sabinæ,
Extracti hellebori nigri, ā ā ʒj.

Fiant pilulæ xxxvi. cum syrupo sumat j. bis quotidie.

FOTHERGILL.

PILULÆ.

℞. Pil. aloes cum myrrha,
Pil. galbani comp. ā ā ʒj.

Misce et divide in pil. xxiv. e quibus sumantur binæ
bis quotidie.

PARIS.

PILULÆ.

℞. Pil. aloes cum myrrha,
Pil. ferri comp. ā ā ʒj.
Sodæ sub-carbonatis ʒj.

Divide massam in pilulas xxx. e quibus sumantur
binæ bis quotidie.

BARLOWE.

XXVII. EMOLLIENTS.

(See DEMULCENTS and DILUENTS,)

XXVIII.—ESCHAROTICS.

A term in surgery applied to substances which possess a power of destroying the texture of the various solid parts of the animal body, to which they are directly applied. The articles of this class may be arranged under two orders.—1. Eroding escharotics, as blue vitriol, alumen us-

tum, &c.—2. Caustic Escharotics, as *argentum nitratum*, *acidum sulphuricum*, *acidum nitrosum*, &c. It is unnecessary to detail the manner of applying these.

XXIX.—ERRHINES.

The articles belonging to this class may be referred to two orders.—1. *Sternutatory Errhines*, as *nicotiana*, *hellebore*, *euphorbium*, which are selected for the vigorous, but are not suited to patients of a plethoric habit; or those to whom any degree of evacuation would not be hurtful.—2. *Evacuating Errhines*, as *assarum*, &c. which are calculated for the phlegmatic and infirm.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

℞. Asari foliorum,
Veratri radiceis, ā ā ʒj.
Tere simul ut fiat pulvis. CULLEN.

PULVIS ASARI CUM OXYDO HYDRARGYRI SULPHURICO.

℞. Hydrargyri sulphurici ʒj. tere cum
Asari foliorum ʒj.
Fiat pulvis. WARE.

PULVIS.

℞. Hydrarg. sulph. gr. iij.
Veratri radiceis,
Asari foliorum, ā ā ʒj.
Tere simul. COOPER.

PULVIS.

℞. Hydrarg. submuriatis gr. j. tere cum
Sacchari purificati ʒss.
Misce fiat pulvis sternutatorius. BIRKBECK.

PULVIS.

℞. Asari fol. exsiccat.

Mari fol. exsiccat. ā ā ʒiss.

Veratri radice contritæ ʒj.

Misce fiat pulvis subtilissimus. Atrahatur naribus
pauxillum pro re nata.

PEARSON.

XXX.—EXPECTORANTS.

Are those medicines which are employed in various pulmonary disorders, to promote the excretion of mucus, or of pus, from the trachea and bronchial tubes. They are also termed anacathartics.

Expectorants are very various. Whatever takes off increased action in the vascular system, promotes expectoration in pneumonic inflammation, and the pain is relieved from expectoration, by the unloading of the vessels. But the term is here confined to stimuli having a direct operation on the vessels of the lungs. Expectorants may be divided into stimulant and mucilaginous.

Table of the principal Expectorants, with their Doses, &c.

Ammoniacum	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Allium	- - - - -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Scillæ L.	- - - - -	gr. j.	ad gr. ʒij.
Aectum scillæ L. D.	- - - - -	ʒss.	ad ʒiss.
Oxymel scillæ	- - - - -	ʒss.	ad ʒiss.
Pil. scillæ comp. L.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Tinct. scillæ L. D.	- - - - -	℥xx.	ad ʒj.
Benzoinum L.	- - - - -	ʒss.	ad ʒij.
Tinct. benz. comp. L.	- - - - -	ʒss.	ad ʒij.
Flores benzoës	- - - - -		
Althæa	- - - - -		
Tussilago	- - - - -		
Hyssopus	- - - - -		
Malva	- - - - -		
Sambucus nigra	- - - - -		
Cetaceum L.	- - - - -	ʒj.	ad ʒjss.
Seneka	- - - - -	ʒj.	ad ʒss.
Lichen islandicus	- - - - -	ʒj.	ad ʒss.
Ipecacuanha	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒss.

Præparata Antimonii - - - - -

Bals. tolutani L. E. - - - - -

Myrrha, &c. &c. - - - - - gr. x. ad ʒss.

Demulcents ; such as oleum amygdalæ, hordeum—certain diuretics, such as colchicum, dulcamara, digitalis, &c. &c.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS SCILLÆ CUM CAMPHORA.

℞. Scillæ exsiccatae gr. viij.

Camphoræ ʒj.

Sacchari purificati ʒj.

Tere in pulverem, in iv. partes æquales dividendum.

Pars una sumatur bis terve quotidie. YOUNG.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Ammoniaci gr. x. ad gr. xv.

Aq. menthæ virid. ʒjss.

Syr. limon. ʒij.

Misce fiat haustus omne quartis horis sumend.

MARSHALL.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Mist. ammoniaci ʒj.

Ammoniacæ carbonatis ʒss.

Aq. cinnamomi ʒij.

Cetacei mucilag. soluti ʒj.

Syr. scillæ ʒiss.

Misce fiat haustus.

BAYLE.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Vin. ipecacuanhæ,

Acidi benzoici,

Syr. scillæ, ā ā ʒj.

Aq. cinnamom. ʒjss.

Misce fiat haustus.

DUNCAN.

MISTURA AMMONIACI CUM TINCT. DIGITALIS.

℞. Mist. ammoniaci ʒiv.

Syrupi scillæ ℥iij.

Tincturæ digitalis ℥iij. ad ℥xij. vel plura

Syrupi limonum, ℥ij.

Misce, sumat ℥ss. ter quotidie.

HEBERDEN.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.

℞. Assafœtidæ gr. xl. ad gr. lx. trituratione solve in

Aq. menth. vir. ℥iij. addeque

Syrupi tolutani q. s.

Sumat ℥j.—℥iss. tertia quaq. hor. ℥j.

MISTURA LIQUORIS AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥ij.

Aq. cinnamomi ℥iij.

Aceti scillæ ℥ij.

Syrupi althææ ℥j.

Fiat mist. sumat ℥ss. frequentur.

CURRIE.

MISTURA SCILLÆ.

℞. Syrupi scillæ ℥ss.

Aq. menth. piper. ℥ivss.

Misceantur: sumat cyathum parvum bis terve quotidie.

GOOD.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI MYRRHÆ CUM HYOSCYAMO.

℞. Extracti myrrhæ ℥iss.

Extracti hyoseyami,

Scillæ exsiccati, ā ā ℥ss.

Aquæ q. s.

Ut fiant pil. xxx.

SOUTHEY.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI HYOSCYAMI CUM SCILLA.

℞. Extracti hyoscyami,

Scillæ exsiccati, ā ā ℥ss.

Aquæ q. s.

Ut fiant pil. xxx.

THOMSON.

PILULÆ.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ℥ss.

Confect. rosæ q. s.

Fiant pil. xx. sum j. ter quotidie.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Lactis ammoniaci ℥ss.

Lactis amygdalæ ʒvj.
Oxymel. scillæ ʒj.
Misce fiat haust.

PORTAL

HAUSTUS.

℞. Succ. limon. sat.
Lact. ammoniæ, ā ā ʒvj.
Vin. antim. tart. ℥x.
Misce fiat haustus.

FRANK

MISTURA.

℞. Emulsio ammoniaci ʒivss
Mell. scillæ ʒss.
Tinct. opii camph. ʒss.
Misce fiat mistura, quarum sum. cochl. ampl. ij. ter
quaterve de die.

In Humid Asthma, where the expectoration is scanty.

RICHTER.

PILULÆ.

℞. Ammoniaci ʒj.
Scillæ siccæ, gr. v.
Opii gr. iss.
Olei carui ℥ij.
Syrup. simpl. q. s.
Simul contunde fiant pilulæ xv. sum. j. ter quaterve
de die.

REID.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Lact. ammoniaci ʒvj.
Lact. amygdalæ ʒss.
Sp. æther. nitr. comp. ℥viij.
Misce fiat haust. 6tis horis sumend. cum pil. sequent.

℞. Rad. Scillæ exsiseat. gr. jss.
Saponis dur. q. s.
Fiat pilul.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Tinct. benzoic. comp. ℥xxx.
Mucilag. g. arab. q. s.
Lact. ammoniaci,
Lact amygdalæ, ā āt

Misce fiat haust. quartis horis sumend.

*In Spasmodic and Humid Asthma, where the expecto-
ration is too great.* HEBERDEN.

DECOCTUM.

℞. Rad. althææ ℥ss.

Rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj.

Aquæ puræ 0jss.

Coque paulisper et cola, sum. ʒij. ad ʒij. pro re nata.
Vel urgente tussi. LATHAM.

MISTURA.

℞. Misturæ ammoniaci ʒvss.

Oxymel. scillæ ʒss.

Fiat mistura, ejus sumat cochl. media ij. subinde vel
tussi urgente. GREEN,

EMULSIO.

℞. Mucilag. gum. acaciæ ʒv.

Ol. amygdal. dulc. ʒj.

Syrup. tolutani ʒss.

Liquor. animou. subcarb. ʒss.

Fiat emulsio, ejus sæpe sumat cochl. magn. j.
PEARSON,

MISTURA.

℞. Cetacei ʒiss.

Vitellum ovi unius, misce in mortario, et adde

Syr. tolutani ʒss.

Aq. distillat.

Aq. pulegii, ā ā ʒiij.

Misce fiat mistura, ejus capiat æger cochleare mag
num frequenter. BOYLE,

LINCTUS.

℞. Mellis optimi,

Ol. amygdalæ dulc. ā ā ʒij,

Succ. limon. ʒj.

Syr. tolutani. ʒij.

Misce fiat tinct. de quo sæpe lamebat æger.

WILLIS.

PILULÆ.

- ℞. Pulv. gum. myrrh. ʒj.
 Gum. ammoniac. ʒss.
 Scillæ pulv. gr. x.
 Syr. toltutan. q. s.
 Miscē fiat massa in pilulas, gr. v. dividenda capiat ij.
 pro dos. omne mane et nocte. BAILLIE.

MISTURÆ.

- ℞. Gum myrrh. ʒss.
 Aq. puræ ʒj. terc et adde
 Mistur. ammoniac. ʒv.
 Oxymel scillæ ʒss.
 Tinct. camphor. compos. ʒij.
 Capiat. cochl. amplum pro dos. bis terve in die.
BABBINGTON.

MISTURA.

- ℞. Misturæ ammoniac. ʒv.
 Oxymel. scillæ ʒss.
 Tinct. digitalis ℥xxv.
 Misce sum. cochl. amplum subinde, vel tussi, aut
 dyspnœa urgente. BEDDOES.

[*For other EXPECTORANTS, See DEMULCENTS.*]

XXXII.—INJECTIONS

Are medicated liquors to throw into a natural or preternatural cavity of the body, by means of a syringe, as in gleet, gonorrhœa, &c.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ.

- ℞. Copaibæ ʒj.
 Mucilag. gum. acaciæ ʒss.
 Aq. rosæ ʒvj.
 Rub the copaiba and mucilage well together, and add
 the rose-water. HUNTER.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS.

℞. Cupri sulphatis gr. vj.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥ij.

Tinct. opii ℥j.

Misce pro injectione.

ADAMS.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.

℞. Unguent. hydrarg. ℥j.

Olei olivæ ℥j.

Misce.

This injection should be warmed previous to its use.

LAGNEAU.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri submuriatis ℥ij.

Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥ss.

Liquor calcis 0j.

Rub the submuriate and mucilage well together, and add gradually, the lime-water.

In inflamed Urethra.

BROOMFIELD.

INJECTIO PLUMBI CARBONATIS.

℞. Plumbi carbonatis ℥j.

Tragacanthæ pulv. compos. ℥ij.

Opii pulv. ʒj.

Aquæ ferventis 0j.

Misce.

In the first stage of Gonorrhœa.

LAWRENCE.

INJECTIO THEÆ.

℞. Theæ viridis foliorum ℥j.

Aquæ ferventis ℥vj.

Macerate in a close vessel, and when cold, strain.

In Gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ℥ss.

Aquæ distillatæ 0j.

Misce.

CLARKE.

INJECTIO OLEOSA.

℞. Ol. amygdalæ ℥iv.

Liq. plumbi subacetat. ℥xxx.

Misce.

In the Inflammatory stage of Gonorrhœa.

PEARSON.

INJECTIO PLACENS.

℞. Aquæ puræ ℥iv.
Solutio vinos. opii ℥40.
Misce.

In the Inflammatory State of Gonorrhœa. BOYLE.

INJECTIO PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

℞. Liq. plumbi subacetat. ℥xx.
Aquæ rosæ ℥viij.
Misce.

Idem. BLANE.

INJECTIO THEÆ COMPOSITA.

℞. Infus. theæ virid. ℥vj.
Liq. plumbi. acetat. ℥xx.
Misce.

Idem. GREGORY.

INJECTIO EMOLLIENS.

℞. Infus. Lini. ℥v.
Vin. opii ℥xxx.
Misce.

PEARSON.

INJECTIO AQUÆ CALCIS COMPOS.

℞. Aq. calcis ℥iv.
Ol. olivar. ℥ij.
Liq. acetat. plumbi ℥xxiij.
Misce pro injectione.

DUPUYTREN

INJECTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI.

℞. Sulphat. zinci ℥ij.
Aq. rosar. ℥viij.
Misce.

HUNTER.

INJECTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI COMPOS.

℞. Plumbi acetatis gr. xx.
Sulphat. zinci gr. x.
Aq. distillat. ℥viij.
Misce pro injectione.

ADAMS.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS.

℞. Aluminis ℥j.
Aquæ rosæ. ℥iv.
Misce.

In Fistulæ, Gleet, &c.

CHESTER.

INJECTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI.

℞. Sulphatis cupri gr. ij.

Aq. puræ ℥viij.

Misce.

In Fistula, Gleets, &c. &c.

COOPER.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ CUM CALCE.

℞. Bals. copaib. ℥ij.

Mucilag. Arab. ℥ss. misce et adde.

Aq. calcis ℥vj.

Fiat injectio.

In Ulceration of the Rectum, Urethra, or Vagina.

ABERNETHY.

INJECTIO OXYMUR. HYDRARG.

℞. Oxymuriat. hydrargyri gr. ij.

Muriat. ammoniæ gr. x.

Aq. distillat. ℥x.

Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.

CARMICHAEL.

INJECTIO STIMULANS.

℞. Bals. copaib. ℥ij.

Mucilag. gum acaiciæ ℥j.

Misce in mortario et adde

Tincturæ canthar. ℥xij.

M'GREGOR.

INJECTIO ACIDI MURIATICI.

℞. Aquæ distillatæ ℥iv.

Acidi muriatici ℥viij.

Misce.

In Gonorrhœa with Scalding Urine.

WYATT.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞. Liquoris cupri ammon. ℥xx.

Aquæ rosæ ℥iv.

Misce.

In Gonorrhœa.

FOOT.

INJECTIO QUERCUS.

℞. Decocti quercus lbj.

Aluminis purificati ℥ss.

Misce.

In relaxation of the Rectum or Vagina.

COOPER.

XXXIII.—LINIMENTS.

Liniments are external applications prepared with oils, soaps, or balsams ; and are of a fluid consistence.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

℞. Liq. ammoniæ ℥ss.

Olei olivæ ℥jss.

Misce.

For slight Inflammations of the Throat, &c.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CAMPHORAT.

℞. Camphoræ ℥ij.

Olei olivæ ℥j.

Ammoniæ liq. ℥iij.

Misce.

For deep-seated Inflammation.

CRUIKSHANK.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

℞. Liq. ammoniæ ℥j.

Olei olivæ ℥jss.

Olei terebinth. ℥ss.

Misce.

For Indolent Inflammation.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ OPIATUM.

℞. Opii purificati ℥jss.

Alcohol. dilut. ℔j.

Digere per septem dies dein adde.

Aquæ ammoniæ ℥ij.

For rigid and painful Swellings of the Joints.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS AMMON.

℞. Petrolei barbadensis ℥jss.

Aquæ ammoniæ ℥ss.

Misce.

KIRKLAND.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMON.

℞. Spiritus camphorati ℥ij.

Aquæ ammoniæ puræ ℥ij.

Ol. rorismar. ℥j.

Misce.

Stimulant.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOS.

℞. Camphoræ ℥ij.

Unguenti resinæ flavæ ℥j.

Saponis nigri ℥ss.

Misce.

For Lumbago and Rheumatismal Pains. FERRIER.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARG. AMMON.

℞. Ung. hydrargyri fort.

Adip. suillæ præp. ā ā ℥i.

Camphoræ ℥ij.

Ammoniacæ liq. ℥iv.

Tere in vasc vitreo donec ft. liniment.

LINIMENT. HYDRARG. NITRAT.

℞. Ung. hydrarg. nitrat.

Ol. olivar. optim. ℥ij.

Ol. petrolii gutt. x.

Misce.

For Scrofulous Inflammations.

LINIMENT. HYDRARG. NITR. CAMPH.

℞. Ung. hydrarg. nitr.

Ol. camphorati, ā ā ℥ss.

Ol. terebinth. ℥j.

Misce.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM.

℞. Olei olivæ ℥jss.

Aquæ calcis ℥iij.

Misce.

For Burns.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

℞. Unguenti plumbi cum aceto ℥ss.

Camphoræ gr. viij.

Plumbi acetatis gr. xv.

Opii pulveris gr. viij.

Misce.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI CUM SAPONE.

℞. Liniment saponis ℥ij.

Liq. plumbi acēt. ℥j.
 Misce.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM.

℞. Olei succini rectificati
 Tincturæ opii ā ā ℥ij.
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ ℥j.
 Misce.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIC.

℞. Olei olivæ ℥ijss.
 Olei terebinthinæ ℥j.
 Acidi sulphur. ℥xliv.
 Misce.

BLICKER.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTH.

℞. Ol. terebinth. ℥ij.
 Ol. lini. ℥ij.
 Misce.

LINIMENTUM TUTIÆ.

℞. Tutia præparatæ ℥j.
 Mellis rosæ q. s.
 Misce.

LINIMENTUM ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞. Zinci sulphatis ℥j.
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ ℥ss.
 Misce.

XXXIV.—LITHONTRIPTICS

Are those medicines which are supposed to possess the power of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. It is, however, doubted by many, whether there be in reality any such substances. By this term, then, is more expressly meant those substances which possess the power of removing a disposition in the body to the formation of calculi. The researches of modern chemists have proved that these calculi consist mostly of a peculiar acid, called the lithic or uric acid. With this substance the alkalies are capable of uniting, and forming a soluble compound; and these are accordingly almost the only lithontriptics.

Table of the principal Lithontriptics.

Uva ursi, L. E.	- - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Balsamum copaiva, D.	- - - - -	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Aqua calcis, E. D.	- - - - -	ʒij.	ad ʒss.
Sapo durus, L.	- - - - -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Liquor potassæ	- - - - -	℥x.	ad ʒss.

Lime water, soap, acidulous soda water, caustic alkali, and bitters, are useful in cases of stone. Of the soap, as much may be taken as the stomach will bear, or as much as will prove gently laxative; but of the lime-water few can take more than a pint daily. The acidulous soda-water may be taken in large quantities, as it is more agreeable.

SELECT FORMULAE.**LIQUOR LITHONTRIPTICA.**

℞. Calcis muriatæ ʒj.
 Aquæ distillatæ ʒij.
 Fiat solutio. sum. ℥xxx. pro dosi.

HUFELAND.

PILULÆ SODÆ CUM ZINGIBERE.

℞. Sodæ carbonatis ʒj.
 Saponis ʒj.
 Syr. zingiberis q. s.

Misce fiat massa, divid. in pilulas xlviii. quarum sumantur iiij. vel iiij. bis terve in die.

In Calculous and Nephritic Complaints, in Irritability of the Bladder, and painful micturition.

JUNCKER.

PULVIS.

℞. Pulv. uvæ ursi ʒj.
 Sodæ carbonatis ʒss.

Misce fiat pulv. sit dosis gr. xv. ad ʒj. bis terve in die.

In Calculous, &c. &c.

BURNS.

(For other LITHONTRIPTICS, see ANTACIDS and ABSORBENTS.)

XXXV.—NARCOTICS AND ANODYNES

Are medicines which diminish sensibility and irritability, abate pain, and induce stupor or sleep. They are also termed hypnotics.

Table of the principal Narcotics, with their Doses.

Aconitum	- - - - -	gr. j.	to v.
Belladonna	- - - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	children.
		[gr. j.	adults.
Camphora	- - - - -	gr. v.	to ℥j.
Conium	- - - - -	gr. iij.	to ℥
Digitalis	- - - - -	gr. ss.	to iij.
Hyoscyamus	- - - - -	gr. iij.	to xv.
Opium	- - - - -	gr. j.	to v.
Stramonium	- - - - -	gr. j.	to v.
Tabacum	- - - - -		
Pulvis cornu usti c. opio	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad xv.
Pulvis opiatuſ—eadem	- - - - -		
Pulvis cretæ compos. c. opio	- - - - -	℥j.	ad ℥ij.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ composituſ	- - - - -	gr. x.	to ℥j.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et opii	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad xv.
Pilulæ saponis cum opio	- - - - -	gr. iv—v.	
Pilulæ opiatæ	- - - - -	gr. v.	ad ℥ss.
Extractum opii	- - - - -	gr. j.	ad iss.
Extractum papaveris	- - - - -	gr. iij—iv.	

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PILULÆ HYOSCYAMI.

- ℞. Extracti hyoscyami ℥ss. ad ʒj.
 Glycyrrhiz. rad. in pulv. trit. q. s.
 Ut fiant pilulæ x. detur una vel altera mane et nocte, in morbis dolorificis. STOERCK.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI CONII.

- ℞. Extract. conii ʒj.
 Folior. conii exsiccatorum et in pulverem tritorum q. s.
 Fiant pilulæ, singulæ grana duo pendentes. Initio sumat æger, pilulam unam pro dosi mane et

nocte; postea sumat duas; dein tres; semperque augeatur doses, quantum fieri potest.

In Scrofula, Scirrhus, and Carcinoma. STOERCK.

PILULÆ FOLIORUM CONII.

℞. Fol. conii exsiccant. in pulv. trit. ʒj.

Confect. ros. Gallicæ q. s.

Ut fiat massa in pilulas xx æquales dividenda. Dosis a pilulâ unâ ad duas, tres, quatuor, aut plures, bis quotidie.

In Syphilis, Lepra, Chronic Rheumatism, Hooping-Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption.

WITHERING.

HAUSTUS TINCTURÆ OPII.

℞. Aquæ puræ ʒj.

Syr. simplicis ʒij.

Tinct. opii ℥xv. vel ℥xx.

Misce.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS TINCTURÆ OPII ET SYRUPi PAPAVERIS.

℞. Aquæ puræ ʒiss.

Sp. cinnamomi,

Syr. papaveris, ā ā ʒij.

Tinct. opii ℥xv.

Misce fiat haustus.

SYDENHAM.

HAUSTUS TINCTURÆ OPII CUM ÆTHERE.

℞. Aquæ menthæ virid. ʒiss.

Tinct. opii ℥xv.

Æther. sulphurici ℥xxx.

Misce fiat haustus.

WALL.

DECOCTUM CONII.

℞. Conii fol. exsiccant. ʒj.

Aquæ 0ijss. decoque ex.

Ad 0ij. et cola.

Panni lanci hocce decocto calido madefacti, deinde expressi, parti affectæ imponantur, et sæpius renouentur.

In Carcinoma, Ulcers, Deafness, and Venereal Ulcers.

CULLEN.

CATAPLASMA CONII.

℞. Fol. conii exsiccāt. ʒij.

Medullæ panis ʒvj.

Aquæ 0jss.

Coquentur simul ut fiat cataplasma, ad normam.

PEARSON.

TINCTURÆ ACONITI.

℞. Aconiti fol. exsiccāt. ʒj.

Sp. tenuioris ʒviij.

Digere per dies vij. et cola.

Dosis ℥iij. ad ℥xx. vel. ℥xxx.

In Arthritis and Rheumatism.

KEMPFER.

ENEMA OPIATUM.

℞. Aquæ tepidæ ʒvj.

Tinct. opii ʒj.

Fiat enema.

DICK.

ENEMA ANODYNUM.

℞. Opii puri gr. ij.

Mucilaginis acaciæ fʒss. tere simul dein adde

Lactis tepefacti fʒvj.

Misce pro enemate.

HARTMANN.

PILULA.

℞. Opii puri gr. j.

Pilulæ galbani compos. gr. v.

Fiat pilula, h. s. sumenda.

CRUIKSHANK.

PILULA.

℞. Opii puri gr. j.

Pilulæ aloes cum myrrhâ gr. iv.

Fiat pilula, h. s. sumenda.

GREGORY.

PILULÆ.

℞. Opii puri gr. ij.

Extracti aloes spicati gr. x.

Ut fiat massa in pil. iij. dividenda c quibus sumatur
una, h. s.

HAMILTON.

PILULÆ.

℞. Opii puri gr. j.

Extracti aloes spicat. gr. iij.

Extracti gent. gr. v.
Fiat massa in pilulas duas dividenda et sint pro dosi.
PARIS.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Tincturæ opii ℥xv.
Syrupi papaveris ʒij.
Spir. cinnamomi ʒj.
Aquæ puræ ʒjss.
Fiat haustus, invadente paroxysmo caloris in febribus
intermittentibus sumendus. LIND.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM.

℞. Opii puri,
Camphoræ, ā ā ʒss.
Emplastri lithargyri ʒij.
Sit scuto pectori. BREE.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Misturæ camphoræ ʒj.
Spiritus ætheris compos. ʒss.
Tincturæ opii ℥x.
Syrupi papaveris ʒj.
Fiat haustus hora decubitus sumendus. PARIS.

ENEMA.

℞. Tincturæ opii ʒj.
Infusi lini ʒvj.
Fiat enema. CLARKE.

SUPPOSITORUM.

℞. Opii puri gr. ij.
Saponis duri Hispan. gr. iv.
Simul contunde, donec corpus unam sit, et fiat massa
pro supposito. HARRISON.

PILULÆ.

℞. Opii puri gr. ij.
Confect. aromat. ʒss.
Fiat massa in pilulas viij. dividenda, e quibus capia-
tur una quartâ quâque horâ.
In Typhus. ARMSTRONG.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Opii duri contriti gr. iv.
 Aquæ bullicutis ℥ijss.
 Infunde prope ignem, per horam, et cola.

℞. Liquoris colati ℥j.
 Acidi nitrici diluti ℥x.
 Tinct. aloes compos. ℥j.

Fiat haustus.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS.

℞. Extracti conii,
 Extracti hyoscyami, ā ā gr. v.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥ij.

Tere simul. donec quam optime misceantur et deinde adde

Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis,

Aquæ puræ, ā ā ℥ss.

Syrupi rheædos ℥j.

Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque hora sumendus.

In Pulmonary Irritation.

PARIS.

PILULÆ.

℞ Extracti hyoscyami ℥j.
 Camphoræ (alcoholis ope in pulverem redactæ) gr. viij.

Fiant pilulæ xij. quarum sumantur tres, omni nocte.

DUNCAN.

PILULÆ.

℞. Opii puri gr. iv.
 Extracti hyoscyami
 Extracti conii, ā ā gr. xv.

Fiat massa in pilulas sex dividenda, e quibus sumatur una omni nocte.

DARWIN.

PILULA.

℞. Extract. conii,
 Extract. hyoscyami (in vacuo pp.) ā ā gr. iij.

Fiat pilula bis quotidie sumenda.

THOMSON.

CATAPLASMA CONII FOLIORUM.

℞. Conii foliorum, ℥iij. coque cum
 Lactis vaccini quod satis sit, et colaturæ adde

Micæ panis ℥iij.

Ut fiat eataplasma anodynum.

HAMILTON.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis,

Aq. rosæ, ā ā ℥iij.

Vini opii ℥xx.

Fiat collyrium sedativum.

In Ophthalmia.

BEER.

COLLYRIUM TABACI FOLIORUM.

℞. Tabaci foliorum incisorum ℥vj. macera per diem cum

Spiritus rectificati,

Aquæ puræ, ā ā 0j.

Ut fiat collyrium, ejus pauxillo oculi sæpe quotidie laventur, et aliquando [pro re nata] guttæ aliquot inter palpebras stillentur.

WENZEL.

EMBROCATIO OPIATA.

℞. Opii purificati ℥j. tere ad solutionem cum Aq. font. 0j.

Ut fiat embrocatio anodyna.

SCARPA.

EMBROCATIO OPIATA AMMONIATA.

℞. Linimenti ammoniæ fortioris,

Tinct. opii, ā ā ℥iss.

Fiat linimentum quo pars dolens sæpe quotidie fricetur.

In Rheumatic Pains, &c.

BRERA.

EMPLASTRUM CONII FOLIORUM.

℞. Cerae flavæ ℥ij.

Olivæ olei ℥ij. simul liquefactis adde

Pulveris conii foliorum siceatorum ℥iij.

Fiat emplastrum.

In Cancer, &c.

POTT.

ENEMA OPII CUM DECOCTO CORNU CERVINI.

℞. Opii gr. vj. trituratione solve in

Decocti cornu cervini ℥iv.

Fiat enema.

PERCIVAL.

ENEMA OPII CUM LACTE MUCILAGINOSUM.

℞. Opii gr. j. vel plura, solve in
Lactis vaccini tepefacti ℥v. addeque proinde
Mucilaginis acaciæ gummi ℥j.

Fiat enema.

CLARKE.

ENEMA TINCTURÆ OPII CUM AMYLO.

℞. Tincturæ opii ℥xx. vel plura
Amyli ℥ij. in mucilaginem redactas ope
Aquæ ferventis ℥iv.

Misceantur ut fiat enema.

DUNCAN.

FOTUS CONII.

℞. Conii foliorum, herbæque recentis ℥j.
Aquæ fontanæ Oij.

Decoque ad Oij. et cola pro fotu anodyno.

In Cancer, &c.

DELPECH.

HAUSTUS ALOES OPIATUS.

℞. Vini Aloes ℥ij.

Tincturæ opii ℥x. ad ℥xx.

Fiat haustus.

In Intermittent Fevers, &c.

FRANK.

HAUSTUS CONFECTIONIS OPII ASTRINGENS.

℞. Aquæ cinnamomi ℥j.

Tincturæ catechu ℥ij.

Spiritus lavandulæ compositi ℥j.

Confectionis opii gr. x. ad gr. xxx.

Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In Puerperal Fever.

PORTAL.

HAUSTUS LIQUORIS AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥j.

Aquæ cinnamomi ℥ss.

Tincturæ Opii ℥xv.

Liquoris antimonii tartarizati ℥xxvj.

Syrupi papaveris somniferi ℥ij.

Misce fiat haustus hora somni bibendus.

In Rheumatism, &c.

WILLICH.

HAUSTUS OPII CUM AQUA CINNAMOMI.

℞. Aquæ cinnamomi ℥jss.

Syrupi papaveris somniferi ℥ij.

Spiritus lavandulæ compositi ℥j.

Tincturæ opii ℥x. ad ℥xx.

Misce fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

In Puerperal Fever, &c.

FOTHERGILL.

HAUSTUS OPII CUM CONFECTIO NE AROMATICA.

℞. Aquæ cinnamomi ℥jss.

Confectionis aromaticæ ℥j.

Tincturæ opii ℥xv.

Misce fiat haustus.

In Gout, &c.

LATHAM.

INJECTIO SOLUTIONIS OPII AQUOSÆ.

℞. Opii gr. vj. ter accuratissime cum

Aquæ fontanæ ℥ijj. cola addeque

Misturæ amygdalæ ℥j.

Fiat injectio sedativa

In Gonorrhœa, &c.

LAGNEAU.

PILULÆ EXTRACTI HYOSCYAMI.

℞. Extracti hyoscyami ℥ss.

Pulveris radicis glycyrrhizæ q. s.

Fiant pil. xij. quarum ij. pluresve ter quotidie sumendæ sunt.

In Diarrhœa.

GREGORY.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ.

℞. Opii,

Antimonii tartarizati,

Hydrargyri sub-muriatis, ā ā gr. v. ad. gr. x.

Syrupi simplicis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ decem.

In Rheumatism.

WALL.

PILULÆ OPII CUM ANTIMONIO TARTARIZATO.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati,

Opii, ā ā gr. ij.

Extracti gentianæ gr. xv.

Misce fiant pil. xij. sumat ij. ter quotidie.

In Catarrh, &c.

PEARSON.

UNGUENTUM OPII CUM CAMPHORA.

℞. Pulveris opii ℥ss.

Camphoræ gr. xv. tere simul cum
Unguenti cetacei ʒss.

Ut fiat unguentum.

In Cholic, and Violent Vomiting.

PEMBERTON.

XXXVI.—OINTMENTS.

This term is applied to certain topical applications, usually of the consistence of butter.

SELECT FORMULAE.

℞. Spermaceti ʒvj.

Ceræ albæ ʒij.

Olei olivæ ʒiij.

Cera liquefacta, oleum adjice, et misce.

Emollient.

DRUMMOND.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati ʒjss.

Cerata cetacei vel olei palmæ ʒj.

Misce.

In Chronic Pains, and Arthritic; and for Phthisis, Inflammations, Mania, Pertussis, &c.

JENNER.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI.

℞. Oxydi arsenici pulv. ʒj.

Adipis suillæ.

Cerati cetacei āā ʒvj.

Stimulant and Corrosive—used to destroy the surface of Cancerous Ulcers; but it is hazardous.

JUSTAMOND.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

℞. Æruginis præparatæ pulveris

Hydrarg. submuriatis āā ʒj.

Cerati resinæ ʒj.

Terebinthinæ venetæ ʒij.

Misce secundum artem.

In Tetter and Ringworm.

WILLAN.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

℞. Ceræ flavæ ʒvj.

Olei olivæ ʒj.

Oleum cum eerâ liquefactâ, misce.

Mild unctuous dressing.

PHARM. CHIRURG.

UNGUENTUM CONII.

℞. Conii foliorum contus. ℥j.

Adipis præparatæ ℥jss.

Misce.

For curing irritable, scrofulous, and painful Sores. POTT.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

℞. Elemi ℥j.

Terebinthinæ vulgaris 3x.

Sevi præparati ℥ij.

Olei olivæ 3ij.

Misce.

COOPER.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

℞. Hydrarg. purificat. ℥ij.

Adipis præparat. 3xxij.

Sevi 3j.

Tere simul.

PHARM. MONTP.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞. Gallarum pulveris 3i.

Opii purificat. duri pulveris 3ij.

Liq. plumb. acetatis 3ij.

Adipis præparatæ

Cerati cetacei ā ā 3j.

Misce fiat unguent.

Mildly astringent in Hæmorrhoids, also a good application to Burns and Scalds.

COPELAND.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.

℞. Pulveris foliorum belladonnæ

Adipis præparatæ ā ā 3iv.

Misce.

For Tic Dolooureux, Arthritic Pains, Chordee, and Spasmodic Stricture.

PINEL.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

℞. Hydrarg. purificati 3j.

Acidi nitrici 3ij.

Adipis præparat. 3ij.

Olei olivæ ℥iv.

Stimulating in Ophthalmia tarsi, Chronic Scrofulous Ophthalmia, &c. BEER.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI.

℞. Hydrarg. nitrico-oxydi ℥j.

Ceræ albæ ℥ij.

Adipis præparat. ℥vj.

Misce fiat unguent.

The nitric oxyd finely pulverized, is to be added to the melted lard and wax. WARE.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI.

℞. Adipis suillæ ℥j.

Hydrarg. oxyd. rubr. ℥j.

Misce.

PHARM. BEROL.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS.

℞. Hydrargyri submuriatis ℥j.

Cerati cetacei ℥j.

Misce.

In Porrigo.

BATEMAN.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

℞. Picis liquidæ.

Sevi præparati ā ā ℔j.

Misce.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS COMPOSITUM.

℞. Unguenti ceræ ℥j.

Hydrarg. nitrico-oxydi ℥j.

Liq. plumb. acetatis ℥j.

Extracti opii mollis ℥ij.

Fiat unguentum.

BOYER.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ.

℞. Fol. sabin. recent. contrit. ℥iv.

Ceræ flavæ ℥ij.

Adipis præparatæ ℔j.

Fiat unguentum.

MURRAY.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

℞. Sambuci florum ℔ij.

Adipis præparatæ lbij.

Fiat unguentum.

This is a mild unctuous covering.

COOPER.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.

℞. Sulphuris sublimati lbss.

Veratri radicis contrit. ℥ij.

Potassæ nitratis ℥j.

Saponis mollis lbss.

Adipis præparatæ lbss.

Misce.

CULLEN

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI.

℞. Adipis præparatæ ℥ij.

Acidi sulphurici ℥j

Misce.

This ointment should be formed in one of Wedgwood's mortars. It corrodes linen.

In Psora, Pqdagra, Bronchoccele, &c. A. DUNCAN, jun.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. (L.)

℞. Veratri pulveris ℥j.

Adipis præparatæ ℥viij.

Olei limonis ℥j.

Misce.

In Psora and Pruritus.

BATEMAN.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI.

℞. Zinci oxydi ℥j.

Adipis præparatæ ℥vj.

Misce.

RICHTER.

℞. Gallæ pulveris ℥j.

Camphoræ ℥ss.

Tincturæ opii ℥ij.

Ccerati ℥j.

Tere simul ut fiat unguentum quo partes affectæ nocte manequē illinantur.

In Hæmorrhoids.

WARE.

XXXVII.—SIALOGOGUES

Are those substances which increase the quantity of the salivary secretion. The most powerful among these medicines is mercury indirectly, and pyrethrum directly

Table of the principal Sialogogues and their Doses.

Hydrargyrus	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acidum nitricum	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mastiche	-	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	to ʒss.
Pyrethrum	-	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	to ʒj.
Tabacum	-	-	-	-	-	gr. ss.	to v.
Zingiber, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	to ʒj.

SELECT FORMULÆ.**PILULÆ.**

℞. Hydrarg. oxyd. rubr. gr. j.
 Opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Olei caryophyllorum ℥j.
 Fiat pilula horâ somni sumenda.

HUNTER.

If, after the space of a week, this pill does not affect the mouth, it may be repeated evening and morning; and after the patient has been accustomed to the medicine, and it is found not to induce ptyalism, it may be increased to two grains in the evening, and one in the morning. The proportion of opium may be increased to a grain or more, according to circumstances.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS.

℞. Hydrarg. submuriatis ʒj.
 Confect. rosæ caninæ q. s.
 Contunde massam et divide in pilulas xxx. sumatur una bis indies, donec supervenerit ptyalismus modicus.

In Venereal Ulcers.

BLANE.

These pills should be continued for a week after the chancres are healed. The dose is suited to robust constitutions. For the generality of venereal patients, it will answer better to give single grain doses.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYDI CINEREI.

℞. Hydrarg. oxyd. cinerei gr. xv.
 Micæ panis ʒj.
 Mellis, q. s.
 Fiat massa in pilulas xxx. dividenda. Dosis una vel altera ter die.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.

℞. Hydrarg. oxymuriatis.

Ammoniæ muriatis āā gr. v.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥ss.

Glycyrrhizæ rad. contritæ ℥iv.

Mellis ℥ss.

Cogantur in massam in pilulas xl. dividendam, sumatur una ter quaterve de die.

In Lues Venerea.

SOLUTIO HYD. OXYMURIATIS ALCOHOLICUS.

℞. Hydrarg. oxymuriatis gr. ij.

Spiritus tenuoris ℥iv. solve

Detur semiuncia sive cochlear. unum nocte et mane, ex haustu decocti avenæ vel sarsaparilla.

Idem

VAN SWIETEN.

MISTURA ACIDI NITRICI.

℞. Acidi nitrici ℥j.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥xxiv.

Syrupi cujusvis ℥ij.

Misce sumatur partitis vicibus intra nycthemeri spatium.

Idem.

BEDDOES.

MASTICATORIUM PYRETHRUM.

℞. Pyrethri rad. contritæ,

Mastiches āā ℥j.

Fiat lege artis ad ignem masticatoria duo teneat æger sæpius in ore et manducet hujusmodi medicamentum, exspuatque salivam.

In Odontalgia, and Paralysis of the Tongue. PEARSON.

MASTICATORIUM ZINGIBERIS.

℞. Zingiberis radicis contritæ ℥ss.

Mastiches ℥jss.

Fiat lege artis ad ignem pastilli sex, quorum unus in ore sæpissime teneatur, et volvatur.

In Morbis Proxime recensitis.

BLACK.

COLLUTORUM PYRETHRI.

℞. Pyrethri radicis ℥ss.

Acidi acetici tenuis ℥vj.

Opii. gr. iiij.

Vase aptero in balneo arenæ per horam macera; co-

aturæ cochleare aliquandiu ore retinendum est
ac postea expuendum.

In Odontalgia.

Fox.

GARGARISMA.

℞. Hydrarg. oxymuriat. gr. iij. solve in
Decocti hordei ℥vj. addeque proinde
Syrupi tolutani ℥j.

Ut fiat gargarisma.

HUNTER.

PASTILLI PYRETHRI.

℞. Rad. pyrethri contriti. (vel zingib. contriti)
Mastiches āā ℥j.

Fiant pastilli duo ad libitum masticandi.

In Odontalgia.

MAGENDIE.

XXXVIII.—STIMULANTS.

Medicines which possess the property of rousing the energy of the system, and supporting the languid and drooping powers of life, are denominated Stimulants. They are also termed *Cordials*.

Table of the principal Stimulants, and their Doses.

Allium, L. D.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad ℥ij.
Anisum, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad ℥j.
Arnica, E.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad x.
Armoracia, L.	-	-	-	-	℥i.	ad ℥j.
Arum	-	-	-	-	gr. iii.	gr. v.
Ammonizæ. carb. L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
Assafœtida, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad ℥ss.
Aurantii cortex	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad ℥j.
Balsamum Peruvianum, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad ℥ss.
Balsamum toltutanum, L. E.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cajeputi ol. L.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad ℥v.
Canellæ cort.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad ℥ss.
Camphora, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad ℥ss.
Cantharides, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. ¼.	ad gr. iij.
Cardamomi sem. L.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capsicum, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad xv.
Carnon. L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
Caryophylli, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
Cinnamomum, (vide canella)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Copaibæ Bals. L.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad	℥j.
Coriandri sem. L. D.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad	℥j.
Galbanum, L. D.	-	-	-	-			
Guaiacum, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Lavandulæ Flor. L. D.	-	-	-	-			
Lauri baccæ et fol. L.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Mentha piperita, L. E.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Mentha viridis, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Mezereum, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. j.	ad	gr. x.
Moschus, L. D.	-	-	-	-	gr. iij.	ad	℥ss.
Myristica, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad	xv.
Opium, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. ¼.	ad	gr. ss.
Opoponax, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Pimenta, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad	℥j.
Piper longum	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad	℥j.
Piper nigrum, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad	℥j.
Rosmarinus, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Serpentaria, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Sinapis	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad	℥ss.
Styracis balsamum, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Terebinthina canadensis, L.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad	℥jss.
Terebinth. chia, L.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad	℥jss.
Terebinth. vulgaris, L.	-	-	-	-	℥j.	ad	℥ij.
Toxicodendrum, E.	-	-	-	-	gr. ss.	ad	gr. iij.
Valeriana, L. D.	-	-	-	-	℥ss.	ad	℥ij.
Zingiber, L.	-	-	-	-	gr. v.	ad	℥j.
Æther sulphuricus cum alcoholc, L.					℥xxx.	ad	℥ij.
Vinum et alcohol.							
E Ferro præparata.							
Gas oxygenium.							
Balneum callidum.							
Balneum vaporis.							
Thermæ Bathonicæ et Buxtouiensis.							
Electrizatio communis et galvanica.							
Diaphoretica.							
Tonica.							

Mixtures, Decoctions, Tinctures.

Aqua ammoniæ	-	-	-	-	℥x.	ad	xv.
Aqua ammoniæ causticæ, D.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad	xv.
Decoctum mezerci, E.	-	-	-	-	℥iv.	ad	℥vj.
Decoctum serpentariæ	-	-	-	-	℥ij.		
Infusum aurantii compos.	-	-	-	-	℥ij.	ad	℥iij.

Infusum armoraciæ comp. L.	- -	ʒij.	sæpius.
Infusum valerianæ, D.	- -	ʒij.	ad ʒiv.
Sinapis Semina	- -	ʒiv.	
Liquor ammoniæ, L.	- -	gtt. x.	ad xv.
Liq. ammon. carb. L.	- -	ʒss.	ad ʒj.
Menthæ, myristicæ, pimentæ, L. E. D.	- -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Mistura assafoetidæ, L.	- -	ʒj.	ad ʒiss.
Mistura camphoræ, L.	- -	ʒiss.	ad ʒij.
Spiritus ammoniæ aromat. L. D.	- -	℥ xv.	ad xxx.
Spirit. ammoniæ foetid.	- -	℥ xv.	ad xxx.
Spirit. cinuamomi lavandulæ	- -		
Tincturæ lyttæ	- -	℥ xv.	ad xxx.
Tinct. aurantii, L. D.	- -	ʒj.	
Tinct. cardamomi, L. D.	- -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Tinct. amomi repentis, E.	- -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Tinct. cardamomi comp.	- -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Tinct. cinnamom. comp.	- -	ʒj.	ad ʒij.
Tinct. serpentariæ, L. E. D.	- -	ʒss.	ad ʒj.

For External Use.

Cataplasma sinapis, L. D.
 Emplastrum cumuni, L.
 Empl. Galbani comp. L.
 Empl. gummorum, E.
 Empl. assafoetidæ, E.
 Empl. picis comp. L.
 Empl. cantharidum, L.
 Empl. meloës vesicatorii, E.
 Empl. cantharidis, D.
 Linimentum ammoniæ fortius, L.
 Linim. ammoniæ, D.
 Linim. camphoræ, L.
 Linim. ammoniæ carbonatis, L.
 Linim. camphoræ comp. L.
 Linim. saponis comp. L.
 Tinctura saponis, E.
 Oleum ammoniatum, E.
 Oleum camphoratum, E. D.

SELECT FORMULÆ.**PULVIS CAPSICI CUM LAURO.**

℞. Capsici semin. contrit. gr. j.

Lauri bacchar. ʒij.

Misce fiat pulvis, dividendus in tres partes æquales ;
quarum prima portio sumenda incipiente primo
rigore ; secunda postridie eâdem horâ ; tertia
vero die.

In protracted Intermittents.

BERGIUS.

PULVIS ARNICÆ.

Detur arnicæ radicis in pulv. contrit. ʒss.

Alternis vel tertiis horis. In febribus, quibus coluvies
biliosa et debilitas adjunguntur, atque in dysente-
ria protracta.

STOLL.

PILULÆ TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞. Terebinthinæ ʒj.

Pulv. glycyrrhizæ q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xxx. sumantur tres quartis vel sextis
horis.

HARTMANN.

BOLUS FERRI CARBONATIS.

℞. Ferri carbonatis gr. viii.

Zingib. rad. in pulv. trit. vj.

Confect. ros. gallicæ. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

WATT.

BOLUS FERRI AMMONIATI.

℞. Ferri ammoniati

Pulv. zingib. ā ā gr. xij.

Tere cum G. tragacanthæ q. s.

Ut fiat bolus bis die sumendus.

In Languor or Debility.

HARDINGE.

BOLUS SERPENTARIÆ CUM CAMPHORA.

℞. Serpentariæ rad. contrit. ʒj.

Camphoræ (alcoholis pauxillo solutæ) ʒss.

Confect. rosæ caninæ. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus tertiâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Malignant Fevers.

TISSOT.

BOLUS CANTHARIDIS CUM AMMONIA.

℞. Cantharidis in pulverem tritæ gr. j.

Ammoniæ carbonatis

Confect. aromat. ā ā ʒj.

Syrupi q. s.

Ut fiat bolus quartis vel sextis hora sumendus cum
 haustu infusi valerianæ et armoraciæ. VAUGHAN.
 ELECTUARIUM VALERIANÆ CUM AMMONIA.

℞. Valerianæ rad. pulv. subt. ʒij.
 Cinchonæ cort, pulv. subt. ʒss.
 Ammonia carbonatis ʒij.
 Syrupi zingib. q. s.

Ut fiat elect. detur drachma una aut altera tertiis vel
 alternis horis.

In Periodical Hemicrania.

MONRO. .

LINCTUS TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞. Olei terebinthinæ ʒij.
 Mellis despumati ʒj.

Misce fiat linctus sum. cochleare parvum nocte et
 mane, cum haustu cujusvis potis tenuioris tepcfacti.

In Sciatica.

HOME.

HAUSTUS VALERIANÆ CUM AMMONIA.

℞. Valerianæ rad. pulv. subt. ʒj.
 Ammonia carbonatis gr. xv.
 Aquæ cinnamomi ʒij.

Misce fiat haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Nervous Headache, Hysteria, and Paralysis.

AKENSIDE

MISTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

℞. Balsami peruviani ʒij.
 Ovi unius vitellum.
 Aquæ ʒviss.
 Syrupi simplicis ʒj.

Misce cujus sum cochl. magn. ij. ter quotidie.

CLINE.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Ammonia carbonatis ʒss.
 Aquæ menthæ virid. ʒvij.
 Syrupi aurant. ʒj.

Misce sumatur octava pars pro re nata.

In the Vertigo succeeding Intermittent Fevers.

LIND.

MISTURA AROMATICA.

℞. Pulv. cinnamomi comp. ʒj.
 Aquæ menthæ virid. ʒvijss.
 Spiritus lavand. comp. ʒijj.

Sacchari purificati ℥ij.

Misce—dosis ℥iss. ter quaterve in dies. CURRIE.

MISTURA AROMATICA CUM AMMONIA.

℞. Confect. aromat. ℥iss.

Ammonia carbonatis ℥ss.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥vj.

Spiritus myristicæ ℥j.

Syrupi croci ℥ss.

Misce.

FRANK.

GARGARISMA AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS.

℞. Ammonia carbonatis ℥j.

Spiritus tenuioris ℥ij.

Decoct. hordei ℥xij.

Misce fiat gargarisma.

HUNTER.

MISTURA SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI.

℞. Aquæ mēthæ viridis ℥xvii.

Spiritus æther. sulphur. ℥ij. ad ℥iij.

Sacch. purificat. ℥j.

Misce—dosis, ℥ij. quartis vel sextis horis.

In Typhns.

SMITH.

MISTURA AROMATICA.

℞. Sinapcos seminum contus.

Armoraciæ radicis concisæ āā ℥ss.

Aquæ ferventis 0j.

Macera per horam, et cola.

℞. Colaturæ ℥vii.

Spiritus ammonia aromat. ℥j.

Spirit. pimentæ ℥ss.

Fiat mistura; de qua sumantur cochl. duo ampla ter quotidie.

In Paralysis.

PARIS.

SERUM LACTIS.

℞. Lactis vaccini 0j.

Sinapcos seminum conius. ℥j.

Coquantur simul, donec pars casciosa in coagulum abierit, deinde coletur serum, et sumatur cyathus subinde.

CULLEN.

MIST. CAMPHOR. CUM SP. ÆTH. SULPH.

- ℞. Misturæ camphoræ ʒj.
 Spiritus ætheris sulphurici ʒij.
 Tincturæ cardamomi comp. ʒss.
 Spiritus anisi ʒvj.
 Olei carui ℥xij.
 Syrupi zingiberis ʒij.
 Aquæ menthæ piper. ʒvss.
 Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo ampla,
 urgenti flatu.
In Flatulent Cholic. BOERHAAVE.

MISTURA AMMON. SUB-CARBONATIS.

- ℞. Ammoniæ sub-carbonatis ʒss.
 Aquæ menthæ piper. ʒvij.
 Syrupi aurantii ʒss.
 Misce et sumatur octava pars.
In Debility. PARIS.

BOLUS CANTHARIDISE CONFECT. AROMAT.

- ℞. Cantharidis in pulcrem trit. gr. j.
 Ammoniæ sub-carbonatis,
 Confect. aromat. ā ā gr. v.
 Syrupi q. s.
 Ut fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis sumendus cum
 haustu infusi armoraciæ compositi. HEBERDEN.

LINCTUS OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ.

- ℞. Olei terebinthinæ ʒij.
 Mellis despumati ʒj.
 Pulveris radice glycyrrhizæ, q. s.
 Ut fiat linctus de quo sumatur cochleare nocte, mane-
 que, cum haustu cujusvis potus tenuioris tepe-
 facti. CHAPMAN.

XXXIX.—SUDORIFICS.

[See DIAPHORETICS.]

XL.—TONICS.

Under this class are comprehended those remedies

which dispose the heart and arteries to more forcible contraction; are adapted to counteract debility, or to give strength and energy to the moving fibres, but which do not stimulate in any remarkable degree. The use of Tonics is very extensive. Perhaps a half of all diseases require them: nearly all the neuroses—many of the pyrexiae, and as many of the cachexia and locales.

Table of the Principal Tonics, and their Doses.

Absinthium, artemisa L. D.	-	-	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Anthemis, chamæmelum, L.	-	..	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Arnica montana, E.	-	-	gr. v.	ad x.
Aurantii, cortex.	-	-	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Cascarilla L. D.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Centuarium L. D.	-	-	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Cinchona cordifolia L.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒij.
Cinch. lancifolia L.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒij.
Cinch. oblongifolia L.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒij.
Calumba L.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Cusparia (cortex angusturæ) L.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Gentiana L.D.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Humulus	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Lichen L.	-	-	-	-
Marrubium L.	-	-	-	-
Menyanthes L.	-	-	-	-
Myrrha L.	-	-	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Quassia L. D.	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Quassia L. D.	-	-	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
Sulphas Quininæ	-	-	gr. i.	ad viij.
Salix L.	-	-	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Sinarouba L.	-	-	℥j.	ad ʒj.
Vinum rubrum Portugalicum	-	-	-	-
Acidum muriaticum.	-	-	℥x.	ad x℥.
Acid. sulphuricum dilut.	-	-	℥x	ad ℥j.
Acid. nitricum L. E.	-	-	℥v.	ad xx.
Arsenici oxydum L.	-	-	-	-
Bismuthi oxydum album	-	-	-	-
Alumen. L. D.	-	-	gr. v.	ad xv.
Alum. supersulphas	-	-	-	-
Alum. sulphas. L.	-	-	-	-
Cupri sulphas L.	-	-	gr. x.	ad gr. v.
Cuprum ammoniatum, L.D.	-	-	gr. ss.	ad v.
Præparatae ferro	-	-	-	-

Zinci sulphas.	-	-	-	-	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Zinci Oxydum.	-	-	-	-	gr. ij.	ad x.
Aquæ minerales ferrum continentes.						
Gas oxygenum.						

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM SULPHATE MAGNESIÆ

℞. Cinchonæ pulveris subt. ʒss.

Magnesiæ sulphatis ʒvj.

Tere simul in pulverem et divide in quatuor partes æquales. Sumatur pars una alternis horis.

In Intermittents, where the patient is not strong enough to bear purging. CLEGHORN.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM CARYOPHYLLIS.

℞. Cinchonæ pulv. subt.

Potassæ supertartratis ā ā ʒj.

Caryophyll. contrit. cNo. xxx.

Misce sit pro dose dra hma cum semisse tertiis horis. PETRIE.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM CASCARILLA.

℞. Cinchonæ pulv. subt. ʒss.

Cascarillæ pulveris subt. ʒss.

Fiat pulvis, sæpius sumend.

In Remitting and Intermitting Fevers. HARTMANN.

PULVIS FERRI AMMONIATI CUM RHEO.

℞. Ferri ammoniati gr. v.

Rhei radicis contrit. gr. ij. vel gr. iij.

Misce fiat pulvis e quolibet vehiculo idoneo, quotidie sumendus.

In Rickets. ZEVIAN

PULVIS ANTHEMIDIS CUM MYRRHA.

℞. Anthemidis florum exsiccatorum,

Myrrhæ, ā ā ʒj.

Potassæ subcarbonatis gr. x.

Misce fiat pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In Intermittent Fevers. MEAD.

PILULÆ OXYDI ZINCI.

℞. Oxydi zinci ʒij.

Confect. ros. canin. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xxiv. Detur una vel altera pro dosi
mane et nocte ad normam.

In Epilepsy, Hysteria, &c.

MAUNOIR.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS.

℞. Ferri sulphatis ʒj.

Ext. anthemidis q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ x. sumantur duæ mane et tres vespere,
quotidie.

WERLHOFF.

PILULÆ CUPRI SULPHATIS.

℞. Cupri sulphatis gr. iv.

Ext. cinchonæ gr. xxxii.

Syr. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xvi. sumatur una quater de die.

In Intermittent Fevers.

DONALD MONRO.

BOLUS FERRI CARBONATIS.

℞. Ferri carbonatis gr. viij.

Zingiberis radicis in pulv. trit. gr. vj.

Confect. rosæ gallicæ, q. s.

Ut fiat bolus, ad normam.

DUNCAN.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM ANTHEMIDE.

℞. Cinchonæ cort. pulv. subt.

Anthemidis flor. in pulv. trit. āā ʒj.

Zingiberis rad. contrit. ʒij.

Syr. q. s.

Ut fiat electuarius dosis ʒiss. vel ʒij. ad normam.

GREGORY.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM FERRO.

℞. Cinchonæ flavæ in pulv. trit. ʒj.

Ferri carbonatis ʒss.

Syr. zingib. q. s.

Ut fiat electuarius. Dosis, drachma una bis terve in
die.

BARCLAY.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM SASSAFRAS.

℞. Cinchonæ pulv. subs. ʒjss.

Sassafras in pulv. trit. ʒss.

Syr. q. s.

Ut fiat electuarium dosis \mathfrak{z} ij. bis quotidie.

In Lepra and Scurvy.

HEBERDEN.

HAUSTUS CINCHONÆ CUM GUAIACO.

℞. Decoct. cinchonæ \mathfrak{z} ij.

Tinct. guiaci. ammon.

Syr. croci ā ā \mathfrak{z} j.

Misce fiat haustus sextâ vel octava quâque horâ sumend.

In Chronic Rheumatism.

ABERNETHY.

MISTURA ACIDI MURIATICI.

℞. Acidi muriatici \mathfrak{z} j.

Aquæ distillatæ \mathfrak{z} xiv.

Syrupi \mathfrak{z} ij.

Misce. Sumantur \mathfrak{z} ij. subinde. Ad uormam.

In Typhus, Scarlatina, and Angina.

GREGORY.

MISTURA ACIDI NITRICI.

℞. Acidi nitrici diluti \mathfrak{z} ij.

Aquæ distillatæ \mathfrak{z} xiv.

Syrupi \mathfrak{z} ij.

Misce dentur \mathfrak{z} iv. pro dosi. ad normam. HAMILTON.

MISTURA ACIDI SULPHURICI.

℞. Acidi sulphurici diluti \mathfrak{z} j.

Aquæ distillatæ \mathfrak{z} xxj.

Syrupi \mathfrak{z} ij.

Misce dosis \mathfrak{z} ij. sæpins.

RASORI.

INFUSUM CENTUARIUM CUM MENYANTHE.

℞. Centuarii cacumin. exsicc.

Menyanth. fol. exsicc. ā ā \mathfrak{z} ij.

Aquæ ferventis \mathfrak{z} viiij.

Macera per horam, dein cola, dosis \mathfrak{z} iss. vel \mathfrak{z} ij. ad normam. PORTAL.

DECOCTUM SIMAROUBÆ.

℞. Simaroubæ corticis contus. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Aquæ puræ \mathfrak{z} xxiv.

Decoque ad \mathfrak{z} xij. et cola. Sumantur \mathfrak{z} iv. octavis horis.

In Dysentery.

WRIGHT.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ.

℞. Ext. cinchonæ \mathfrak{z} ss. solve coquendo in

Aquæ puræ \mathfrak{z} iv. dein adjice

Olei olivæ ꝑss.

Tinct. opii ℥x.

Misce fiat cncma quartâ quâque horâ injiciendum.

In Intermittent Fevers.

LIND.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞. Cupri ammoniati ʒj.

Mic. panis ʒij.

Syr. cort. aurant. q. s.

Misce fiant pilul. xxiv. Capiat j. vel ij—iij. (sensim augendo dose), horâ decenbitus quotidie.

In Obstinate Intermittents.

BAILLIE.

HAUSTUS LIQUOR. ARSENICAL.

℞. Liquoris arsenicalis ℥iij. ad ℥iv.

Decoct. cinchon. ʒx.

Tinct. cort. aurant. ʒij.

Tinct. opii ℥v.

Fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus.

BROWN.

INFUS. RAD. CALUMB. CUM LIQ. ARSENICAL.

℞. Infus. rad. calumb. ʒxj.

Liquor. arsenical. ℥v.

Tinct. opii ℥iv.

Tinct. cinchonæ ʒj.

Misce fiat haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ capiendus.

FRANK.

PIL. SANG. DRACONIS.

℞. Sang. draconis ʒj.

Alum commun. ʒss.

Conserv. rosar. q. s.

Misce et divid. in pil. xx.

In Menorrhagia, Hæmatemesis, and Hæmaturia.

CULLEN.

INFUSIO TONICA.

℞. Liq. quassiæ ʒj.

Aquæ puræ ʒviij.

Infunde per horas vj.

℞. Liquor. colati ʒij.

Tinct. lavand. c. ʒj.

Misce sumatur ter in die.

VEL.

℞. Pulv. calumbæ ʒij.

Aquæ fervent. ℥j.

Maccra quarum sumat ʒiss. ad ʒij. ter quaterve de die.

JONES

BOLUS VALERIANÆ CUM FERRI CARBONATE.

℞. Ferri carbonatis gr. v. ad gr. x.

Pulv. valerian. ʒss.

Syrup. zingib. q. s.

Fiat bolus.

INFUS. GENTIANÆ CUM POTASSÆ LIQUORE.

℞. Infusi gentianæ comp. f ʒj.

Liquoris potassæ sub-carb. f ʒss.

Tincturæ cascarillæ f ʒj.

Fiat haustus.

PARIS.

INFUS. CINCHON. LANCIFOLIÆ.

℞. Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contus. ʒss. coque ex Aquæ puræ f ʒxvj. ad consump. dimid. injectis sub finem coctionis

Serpentariæ radice contus. ʒij. stent. per horam, et colaturæ admisce

Spir. cinnamomi comp. f ʒiss.

Acid. sulphuric. dilut. f ʒiss.

Sumantur f ʒij. sextâ quâque horâ.

PRINGLE.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ CUM LIQ. POTASS. SUB-CARBONATE.

℞. Decoct. cinchonæ ʒijss.

Infusi gentian. comp. ʒj.

Tincturæ cascarillæ ʒij.

Liquoris potassæ sub-carb. ʒij.

Fiat mistura, de qua sumatur cochl. duo ampla bis de die.

PEARSON.

HAUSTUS DECOCT. CINCHONÆ.

℞. Decocti cinchonæ f ʒvj.

Tincturæ cinchonæ f ʒss.

Confect. aromat. f ʒj.

Fiat mistura.

HEBERDEN.

℞. Infusi cascarillæ f ʒiss.

Tincturæ cascarillæ f ʒij.

Tinct. zingiberis f ʒj.

Fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

PARIS.

℞. Ferri tartarizati gr. x.

Pulv. calumbæ gr. xv.

Fiat pulvis, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

PEARSON.

℞. Infusi quassiaë f5x.

Tincturæ calumbæ f5j.

Tinct. ferri muriatis ℥ x.

Fiat haustus quotidie, hora meridiem sumendus.

CLINE.

℞. Ferri ammoniati ʒj.

Extracti gentianæ

Extracti aloes ā ā ʒss.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pil. xxx. quarum
sumat binas ter quotidie.

Tonic and Purgative.

PARIS.

FINIS.



